WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868.

No. 19.

dest Tobacco House in Wilmington, HENRY BURKHEIMER, HOLESALE

No. 6 Market Street, LMINGTON, N. C order. All orders

S. VanAMRINGE, Auctioneer.

fier for sale by public auction, at the Court in the City of Wilmington, that valuable the South side of the North Eastern branch Cape Fear river, containing about 850 RES, part of the Rocky Point lands, well wn as the VATTS' or FERRY PLANTATION; ash on the day of sale; about \$6,800 on shall publish the report of the day of January, 1869, \$5,050 on the 16th on labor in to-morrow's issue. ten days after day of sale. The purchaser ees, containing a power to sell if default is on any payments for sixty days after it may due; and also to pay for drafting necessary ion of all that portion of the lands not ungrowing crop is harvested. 17-ts

STORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, AVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR of New Hanover, the under-T. J. WOMBWELL, Agent.

STATE NEWS.

LETTER FROM A COLORED MAN. -Below g in Ohio, who went from this county at State several years before the war. bvious reasons we suppress the post ne writes from, and all names, inclu-If any of our friends doubt the ness of our extracts we are ready to Our extracts are verbabut we have taken the liberty to cort the orthography and to interpolate in

Онго, April 12, 1868. Most Esteemed Friend—I received letter sometime ago, and you cannot ima-the pleasure it afforded me to hear from my Carolinal as my country and ever will. when I look over the list of young men with a I was raised, who have fallen on the battle I cannot keep from shedding tears; but I sell my property I am coming [going] to my ntry. * * * * We are all doing as well as the beexpected, considering the hard times

* * * Mr. —, in regard to the negroes

ing out here:—They are not wanted here knew it. I hope times will get better, but not

LAND AGENCY. -A correspondent from an Syckle, Bound Brook, New Jersey, is

"The Jerseymen are beginning to come ut to North Carolina, to look at and buy ur lands. Mr. Van Syckel, and his friend om New Jersey, spent several days with er soil and climate, and numbers of them

tate a permanent home. We welome all honest, true-hearted, indusious farmers to come and setamong us. But we have no use for rpet-baggers and scalawags, who come spy out our poverty and to make us

Raleigh Sentinel.

Ion. R. Y. McAden was appointed Chair-

The meeting re-elected the former Board f Directors, as follows: G. W. Mordecai, F. Moore, John H. Bryan, W. R. Cox, D. M. Barringer, T. H. Selby and W. R.

Ho! FOR NEW YORK.—We announced on

We presume that the other lines in North tries—the business of trucking. Peas, po- causes of action.

Carolina, and those in the States south of tatoes and similar products of the gardenus, will extend the same facilities. Ral. Sentinel. 12th. NEW HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-

We have been pleased to notice, on several by the New Hanover Agricultural Society. Besides the regular County Association, composed of many of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers, they have a Club tend and examine this great question for formed in each section or neighborhood of the county, which hold frequent meetings, at which essays are read and conversation nected with the farming interests. These Clubs are auxiliary to the County Society. The County Society holds several meetings The annual meeting was recently held at

Leesburg, when the officers were elected, and committees on various subjects made TATION in the county of New Hanover, ly- their reports and several addresses were Vaugn, Hertford; S. H. McRea, Washingdelivered. It was resolved to hold a County Fair, next Fall, at Wilmington .-There is a proposition to hold a Convenow occupied by Mr. E. H. McQuigg. And at tion of the counties in the Cape Fear re-We are gratified at the movements of this Association, and hope to see its example followed throughout the State. We shall publish the report of the committee of the stockholders.—Ral. Sentinel, 13th.

Raleigh Sentinel. RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE SOUTH .-

Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the destitute of Onslow, Jones and

correspondents.—N. Y. Post.

Immgration.—A meeting of the farmers induce white emigrants to come to that section of country. Judge Osborne and Col. H. C. Jones will address the meeting. This is the right kind of move.

GEN. CLITZ.—We regret to hear it ruthis command on a protracted furlough .-We have not heard it intimated who will stretches. - Ral. Sentinel.

run the entire year.

We are gratified to learn that subscription boat placed on the line by October. The present high rates of freight render

this enterprise of particular importance to the State to the foregoing fundamental promote it, and it was owing to him and to condition.

The merchants of this and other places on the merchants of the merchants of this and other places on the merchants of the merchants the river, and we have no doubt it will be favorably considered by them. Tarboro' Southerner.

MEMORIAL QUILT.-This magnificent etteville, has been received by that lady.

in order to give all who may desire to see convene the same. it an opportunity of doing so.

wish it belonged to us. We understand that Mrs. Lewis intends gard to its disposal, and that in a short

Tarboro' Southerner. negroes-are worse than the locusts of thousand pounds, was taken therefrom .heir reach, they are a moral pestilence in were caught the night after and lodged in he country, which our people loathe as the guard house in this place. A good

be at length secured.—Fayetteville News.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT. - William Henry nouncing that fact. f North Carolina was held in the Banking | Harrison, a sable youth of about twentyfive summers, entered the establishment of On motion of Hon. D. M. Barringer, Mr. Geo. Rixford, on Middle street, early to be null and void: nan, and W. J. Yates, Esq., requested to yesterday morning, and being quite hungry or having a natural propensity that presented in person and by proxy, which him, and he was quickly captured and carcai, Esq., made a report as to the proba- he was discharged on paying for the meat.

plary of the President was fixed at \$2,000 ment in this county, even if he did happen June, 1865, except in the following cases: to be a "man and brother."

Newbern Jour. of Com.

TO THE BORDER COUNTIES OF NORTH proceedings of a meeting held at Nottaway on the 4th instant, and beg to attract the sterday that we had official information attention of our North Carolina friends to

farm, which stand transportation and keep well, could be grown in North Carolina in easy reach of this road, and produced in advance of our own truckers. The result would be mutually advantageous, and so occasions, the activity and energy displayed far as North Carolina is concerned there never was a grander project advanced for the interests of her border counties than that to be considered at Burksville on the 8th of July. We trust our friends will at-

themselves. - Norfolk Virginian. BANKRUPTCY .- The following petitions engaged in upon subjects immediately con- have been filed in bankruptcy: Baily Barco, Isaac Williams, Robert Bullock and W. W. Sanderlin, Camden; J. J. Vizell, S. A. Bernard, J. P. Bush and B. F. Pitt, Bertie; Wm. Smith, Isaac D. and Marcus G. Ryttenburg and W. Meares, New Hanover; B. J. Stonnonhouse, Mecklenburg; J. J.

> BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.-The name of the Hon. Chas. Manly was inadvertently omitted, on yesterday, in the list of Directors of this Bank, announced by us as having been re-elected at the Annual meeting

> The Six-States Southern Admission Bill. The following is the text of the "Omnibus Bill," admitting six of the Southern States, which has passed both Houses of Congress and gone to the President:

An act to admit the States of North Carotion in Congress.

of Mecklenburg is to be held in that Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each county on Saturday, to devise measures to of the States of North Carolina, South acting in unison with a vast number of Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and others to accomplish any joint object, that Florida shall be entitled and admitted to it is rare to find original and independent representation in Congress as a State of the counsel among them, and the conscientious Union when the Legislature of such State self-reliance of those who quitted their met him.

To him the state of the negotiations as to exshall have duly ratified the amendment to party to vote with the minority against the the constitution of the United States pro- impeachment deserves the greater honor. mored that this gentleman will soon leave posed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and Nothing else, we venture to say, was posknown as article fourteen, upon the follow- sible, if the law of the case was to be reing fundamental conditions: That the con- garded. Nothing else was possible, if the stitutions of neither of said States shal reputation of the Senate was to be mainbe his successor as Post Commander. He ever be so amended or changed as to de tained unsullied. The Constitution of the telegram from General Grant at Washinghas been with us but a short time, but has prive any citizen or class of citizens in the Union, the articles of impeachment, the ton, stating that the whole subject of exmade a very favorable impression. He is United States of the right to vote who are evidence and the arguments are all before change of prisoners had been referred to coalition, and the bill repealing the black one of those soldiers who will rejoice when entitled to vote in said State by the con- us, and there is no reason why an opinion him, as follows: he rule of the sword yields to that of a stitution thereof herein recognized, except stable civil government, and who is not as a punishment for such crimes as are now may be said that the promoters of the imfond of carrying his authority to arbitrary felonies at common law, whereof they shall peachment were unlucky in the managers have been duly convicted under laws who represented them at the bar of the A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—We learn equally applicable to all the inhabitants of Senate, and there can be no doubt that the said States; provided that any alteration contrast between General Butler and Mr. are received by you, decline all further negotiathat some of our Farmers and others are of said constitutions, prospective in its Stevens, on the one side, and Mr. Stanengaged in forming a joint stock company effect, may be made in regard to time and bery, Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts on the for the purpose of purchasing and placing place of residence of the voters; and the other has had its effect, but it must be on the Tar from this place to Washington State of Georgia shall only be entitled and observed that the points at issue were so a steamer that shall be able, if possible, to admitted to representation upon this furnarrow that they can be judged apart Butler stating that he had been empowerther fundamental condition; that the first from the argument of the counsel, and it ed to 'give such instructions as I may and third subdivisions of section seventeen | betrays a complete misapprehension of the | deem proper,' and he gave instructions of to the amount of some three thousand dol- of the fifth article of the constitution of situation to suggest that General Butler which Butler says: lars have been obtained, and it is thought said State, except the proviso to the first and Mr. Stevens were unluckily chosen. a sufficient amount can be raised and the subdivision, shall be null and void, and These two managers were the authors of imthat the General Assembly of said State, by peachment. Gen. Butler was elected to solemn public act, shall declare the assent the House of Representatives expressly to

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if peached at the bar of the Senate. When the time fixed for the meeting of the Le- the House of Representatives determined gislature of either of the said States by the upon presenting the impeachment they acconvention thereof shall have passed, or cepted the leadership of those who became shall have so nearly arrived before the its managers. The contempt for law, the piece of work, recently won by Mrs. M. E. passage of this act that there shall not be readiness to do violence to the Constitu-Lewis, of this place, at the raffle in Fay- time for the Legislature to assemble at the tion, the disposition to use without limit time fixed by the convention of said State, any power they might possess, those qualisuch Legislature shall convene at the end ties which are best expressed by the word It is now at the store of Messrs. Weddell of twenty days from the time this act takes Jacobinism, which have been the special Co., where it will remain for a few days, effect, unless the Governor shall sooner demerits of the political career of both

to conform to the original intention in re- United States proposed by the 39th Con- luckily chosen. gress, and as to the State of Georgia, when time it will be presented to President it shall, in addition, give the assent of said Davis, as a fitting testimonial of the love State to the fundamental condition hereinand respect with which our noble leader is before imposed upon the same; and thereed and qualified under the constitution Heavy Robbery.—Last Wednesday night | thereof, shall be inaugurated without deing office under the United States or unsaid States, to issue a proclamation an-

The following is the full text of the ar-

'Twas not always thus in our childhood implied, or upon any contract in renewal

Provided, That no Court or officer shall have, nor shall the General Assembly give, jurisdiction or authority to try or give CAROLINA.-We published yesterday the judgment on, or enforce any debt, the consideration of which was a slave or slaves,

or the hire thereof. III. It shall be in the power of the Genthe fact that delegates and visitors to the fact that the border counties are invited eral Assembly to assess and collect upon all National Democratic Convention, at to send representatives to a Convention to debts, judgments, or causes of action when fact. The following roads and steam- Cumberland, Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsyl- the hands of any one in his own right, or will be disposed to treat it with forbearnt, viz: Camden and Amboy, Phila-Powhatan, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and or after the first day of January, 1868, a crush out its spirit. phia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Balti- Mecklenburg the ways and means of con- tax not exceeding 25 per cent. to be paid re and Ohio Branch, (between Baltimore structing the Norfolk and Great Western by the creditor, on pain of the forfeiture and Washington,) Richmond and Freder- Railroad. This might seem at the first of the debt, but chargeable by him as to Gaston Railroads; and the Bay Line of that they can tap this great highway and Steamships, and the Old Dominion Steam- find an easy outlet for their productions its or cause of action be abandoned or settled ship Company, (between Norfolk and New importance will be perceived. Not only an without legal process, or, if in judgment, York.)

To Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, is due the credit, we establishment of this line will enable them levied so long as the Courts of this State think of having several delivers. think, of having secured this arrangement. to go into that most profitable of all indus- shall not have jurisdiction of such debts or

From the London Times, May 27. THE PRESIDENT'S ACQUITTAL,

Receipt of the News in England_Com ment of the British Press upon the Trial

and its Issue_The Action of the Chicago It cannot but be a matter of intense gratification to every well-wisher of the American Republic that the impeachment has failed. The citizens of the United Statesabove all, the citizens of the Northern 000. States-have prided themselves upon being a law-abiding, and despite occasional ex- force of 52,000. cesses, such as stain the history of all native-born Americans have been justified in of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000. their pride. The condemnation of Mr. Johnson would, however, have disposed forever this boast. It is bad enough that so large a majority should have been found willing to convict the President upon the evidence brought before them, but there have been found a few Republican Senators sufficiently independent of the tyranny of party to resist the pressure which would ed the James, June 10, the number of have compelled them to violate all consid- Grant's army that had been put hors du eral intimations had been given him of the erations of law and justice. The names of combat was 117,000. those who voted are not given in the telegraphic dispatches, but it was known that men who had been put hors du combat was Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the Senator se- 19,000. lected by Mr. Lincoln as Secretary for the The two armies then met in front of Pe-Treasury when Mr. Chase resigned that tersburg. post, would be one of those who refuse to Missouri, was another thus distinguished, and his loss 98,000 in excess of Lee's, or and his resolution has apparently remained that, with a force outnumbering his oppofirm, although the full power of the Legis- nent's three to one, this bungler lost every lature of Missouri, to whose suffrage he other man in his army, while Lee lost but owes his present position, has been brought two out of every nine, or, to put it still difto bear upon him. Those who know how ferently, that Grant lost just six thousand lina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Geor- easily men among ourselves are turned men more than one and a-half times Lee's gia, Alabama and Florida to representa- aside from their spontaneous resolution by entire army. That Grant succeeded is action of some, it may be only a knot, of true, but a general would have accomplish-Whereas, the people of North Carolina, their constituents, can understand the ed the same result with less means and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Ala- strength of purpose those Republican less loss. bama and Florida have, in pursuance of Senators must have possessed who have the provisions of an act entitled "An act adhered to the conclusions of their own Sherman & Williamson also contributed for the more efficient government of the judgment in a land where politics is a profesone hundred bags of corn. The money rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and sion, where departure from exact conformity basis of exchange with the Confederate has been invested in corn, most of which the acts supplementary thereto, framed with party discipline incurs a sentence has been sent to Captain De Witt for dis- constitutions of State government which of exclusion from political life, and where tails the further proceedings in the matter tribution. The balance has been sent to are republican, and have adopted said cor- the machinery or party organization and thus: stitutions by large majorities of the votes the pressure of party opinion are the most cast at the elections held for the ratifica- galling and oppressive to be found anytion or rejection of the same ; therefore- | where in the world. So deeply do the pub-

Gen. Butler and Mr. Stevens, were willing-SEC. 3. That the first section of this act | ly adopted by the House of Representa-It is the most beautiful specimen of such | shall take effect as to each State, except | tives when they consented to their leaderwork we have ever seen and-and-we only Georgia, when such State shall, by its Le-ship, and it is idle to talk of the managers, gislature, duly ratify article 14 of the who were in fact the trusted counselors amendments to the constitution of the and representatives of the House, as un-From the London Herald, May 27. It has been said in America that the failure of this process of impeachment still regarded by every true Southern heart. upon the officers of each State, duly elect- would be the ruin of the Republican party, which has been supreme in the state since the election of Mr. Lincoln as President .the storehouse of Mrs. Elliott, in this lay; but no person prohibited from hold. It has certainly made an end of the hopes of Mr. Wade, one of the most violent and county, was entered and seventy pieces of der any State by section three of the pro- unscrupulous of the Republican Senators, bacon, amounting to eight hundred or one posed amendment to the constitution of who would have succeeded to the Presithe United States known as article 14 shall dency if Mr. Johnson had been deposed. cypt. Without character or position at one, corrupt and corrupting all within peir reach, they are a moral postilence in county and town police two of the thieves billity as provided in said amondment. bility as provided in said amendment. his hopes upon the removal from office of And it is hereby made the duty of the Pre- the man who stood between the Southern sident, within ten days after receiving offi- people and his set purpose of subjecting and we think it probable that all of it will cial information of the ratification of said them and grinding them under the foot of amendment of the Legislature of either of the North by the aid of the negro. There is an end of Wade, an end of Stevens for the present-we trust forever. The great Republican Convention at Chicago has done wisely, we think, in nominating Gen. ticles of the Georgia Constitution declared Grant as its candidate for the Presidency. He is a gentleman, a man of education, Section XVII. No Court in this State and a moderate politician. His achieveshall have jurisdiction to try or determine | ments as a soldier have earned the gratiany suit against any resident of this State, tude of his countrymen, and seem to give inger and K. P. Battle were appointed a thinking that he was unperceived, and upon any contract or agreement made or him a right to their suffrages. He has ommittee to ascertain the amount of stock commenced to make his exit in a somewhat implied, or upon any contract made in rehurried manner; but alas! for poor Wil- newal of any debt existing prior to the in the habit of enforcing discipline and This committee reported 15,886 shares liam, Mr. Hanks, one of the clerks saw first day of June, 1865. Nor shall any subordination, that he is not likely tamely Court or ministerial officer of this state to submit to that injury to the Constitution ried before the Mayor, where, to his own have authority to enforce any judgment, which is threatened by extreme men of The President of the Bank, G. W. Mor- astonishment and that of every one else, execution or decree, rendered or issued the party, when they talk of reducing the upon any contract or agreement made or office of the President to a nullity, limiting his power of veto and initiative, and deny-

On motion of K. P. Battle, Esq., the hour, that a thief escaped his just punish- of a debt existing prior to the first day of ling his free agency in affairs of executive government. What interests us most is, that we have every reason to believe that Mr. Grant as President would approach the question of the South in a spirit of conciliation rather than of vindictiveness. For the very reason that he and his army were the means which proved effectual in finally subduing it, and scattering the remnant of its armaments, Gen. Grant, who has had actual experience in the campaign before Richmond of the noble and soldierly qualities, the power of passive endurance and York, would be carried to and fro, be held on the 8th of July, at Burksville, due, founded on any contract made or imroutes, for one fare. Such is in order to discuss with the delegates from plied before the first day of June, 1865, in which now lies at the foot of the conqueror,

Hon. John J. McRae, formerly Govern-

Maryland has abolished "the rod" in the colored schools. Illinois has changed the cattle plague for potato bugs.

Paris editors are bullying the Bey of Tunis because he can't pay his debts.

From the New York World.
Murderous Tactics.

We have already shown the respective forces and losses of Generals Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and James, and, as prefatory to some further historical light on General Grant's soldiership, reproduce them:

Grant on assuming command May 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,

Lee at the same date had an effective Grant's reinforcements up to the battle Lee's reinforcements up to the same

date were 18,000. Grant's real force, including reinforcements, was 222,000. Lee's total force, including reinforce-

ments, was 70,000. Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reach-

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's

It will be seen that Grant's total force, convict the President. Mr. Henderson, of including reinforcements, was 152,000,

Now to the second matter. In December, Exchange, and by March, 1864, effected a Commissioner, man for man. He then de-

Mr. Ould left on the 31st of March, with the understanding that I would get authority and infor-mation from my Government, by which all dis-puted points possible could be adjusted, and would then confer with him further, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime the exchanges of sick and wound-ed and special exchanges should go on. Lieutenant-General Grant visited Fortress Mon-

roe on the 1st of April, being the first time I ever change were verbally communicated, and most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged

until further orders from him. On the 14th of April Butler received a

M., April 14, 1864. exchange of prisoners of war has been referred to their hands.

me for my orders.
Until examined by me, and my orders thereon

Lieutenant-General. Six day later, after General Grant had 'examined' he sent a long telegram to

Of course these instructions, in the then state of negotiations, rendered any further exchange impossible and retaliation useless

have the sick and wounded excepted, so that they might be exchanged, and he received the following telegram in reply: WASHINGTON, 9:30 P. M., April 30, 1864. MAJOR GENERAL B. F. BUTLER: Receive all the

send you, but send no more in exchange

Lieutenant General. Upon this extraordinary "instruction Butler remarks as follows:

To obtain delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a some-what difficult operation, save that the enemy, by giving us our wounded and sick in their hands, ours, burdened us with the care and cost of all the sick and wounded of both sides—an operation of which it is difficult to see the strategic value and only to be defended because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution and suffering permitted to them by the Confeder-was charged with being a renegade to par-

In August the Confederate Commissioner renewed his offer of March, man for man, and again Butler was, as it appears, disposed to accede, but again General Grant interposed, and in a telegram sent to But-

ler. August 18, 1864, said: On the subject of exchange, I differ from Gen eral Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or other-wise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners as it was a strict party contest in view of North, would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here. U.S. Grant, Lieutenant General.

the Conduct of the War, a public document guardianship of the General, has resided wherein the reader may find some other for many years. Galena is also the place matters explanatory of that murderous sys- where reside two of the victims of E. M. tem of warfare, whereby Grant has Stanton-M. Y. Johnson and David Snewrought himself to greatness on dead men's han, Esqs. - who, without warrant of law,

This case was before the United States

Circuit Court yesterday, Chief Justice Howard, asked for instructions.

the defendants, Messrs. Guigon and John The history of the case is this: The detiable notes, which fell due while Norfolk and Portsmouth were in the Confederate lines. After the occupation of Norfolk by United States troops, the plaintiffs, who reside in Baltimore, went to Norfolk and agreed to take Virginia money in satisfaction of their claim. The defendants subsequently purchased a draft, drawn by the Bank of Windsor, North Carolina, on a bank at Portsmouth, Va., for \$1,000, and remitted it to the plaintiffs. This the plaintiffs failed to present until after the assets of the Portsmouth Bank were removed into the Confederate lines. The plaintiffs continued to hold the draft until 1867, when at lines have consented to this arrange- vania, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Amelia, as trustee, agent or attorney of another, on ance, to invite its friendship rather than they returned it, and demanded payment of the notes.

The substance of the instructions of the Chief Justice to the jury were that in order or of Mississippi, died recently in Hon-to give a verdict for the defendants they icksburg, Petersburg and Richmond, Pe-blush a selfish proposition; but when our tersburg and Roanoke, and Raleigh and friends, from Granville to Stokes, reflect Carolina, at the time the defendants they duras. Several years ago he was a member one-half thereof against the debtor, and friends, from Granville to Stokes, reflect Carolina, at the time the draft was drawn, was permanently under the control of the Truly, Grant gets cold comfort from his Federal government, not under such con-old neighbors—those who know him best. trol as the mere temporary occupation by Federal troops would give; second, that the plaintiffs did accept the draft in satisfied in satisfied and the second secon

faction of their claim.

The incidental decision of the Chief Justice was that any draft drawn by any party strument of castigation upon his wife.

within the Confederate lines during the war upon another residing within the Federal lines was absolutely null and void.

From the Syracuse Journal. Mr. Chase and the Presidency_His views of Party.

WASHINGTON, June, 1868. Reference has quite often been made of late to the advice given by the Chief Justice to leading colored men from the South.

James H. Harris, of North Carolina, is well known as one of the ablest and most active Republicans in the South. He was recently offered a unanimous nomination to Congress in the Raleigh district, but declined because he thought it would have an injurious effect in the North.

On Thursday last, after his return from Chicago, he called upon the Chief Justice. Like other leading men of his race, he had often consulted with Mr. Chase. Sevsurprise the Chief Justice felt because he had not called as usual. Soon after the ordinary civilities were exchanged, Mr. Chase began to talk on politics by asking how they felt down South.

Mr. Harris replied, "that many of the Republicans were feeling rather bad, and that they were uncertain of the future, especially since the failure of impeachment."

"How is that?" asked Mr. Chase. "I shall speak frankly to you," replied Mr. Harris, "if you will allow me, Mr. Chief Justice. The truth is, that we not only fear the effect of impeachment, but we fear much more divisions among our friends. We are told, Mr. Chase, that you yourself are engaged in a movement for the organization of a third party. We have always felt the highest regard for you, and there was a time when we had hoped 1863, Butler was appoited Commissioner of to see you the Republican candidate. We saw no other party but that, and cannot now."

Mr. Chase replied very emphatically that he "never had any thought of organizing a third party movement; had never been consulted thereon, and would not consent to run on one." Harris then told him that there was a

great deal of talk about his being a Democratic candidate, on a platform of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. In substance Mr. Chase replied that he

had always been an anti-slavery man and always expected to be; that he never had gone down to any man or party. In 1848, in Ohio, neither of the great parties could elect a Senator without the aid of the Liberty party. The Democrats made a proposition to its members, and agreed for their support to repeal the black laws and elect a Free Soiler to the United States Senate. He was himself elected on that laws passed as he had himself drafted it. He had not gone down to them—they had Major-General Butler: Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the him in a similar position now, he was in come up to him. If his friends placed faithfully.

> He also said that, as was stated, he had always been opposed to impeachment, considering it wrong and ill-advised, whether in principle or policy. For this he had been grossly abused. Alluding to reports in newspapers, he stated that he had not been in the White House for many months.

In response to a fear expressed by Mr. Harris that the division in the Senate might prevent the Southern States being admitted to representation if the President phatic in assuring the North Carolinian that, in his opinion, the President would not veto any such bill. He then passed on to a defence of Mr. Johnson, declaring that he could not be charged with opposing the Reconstruction laws, and asked Mr. Harris if The latter referred to Hancock, to which the Chief Justice said he thought the General did wrong at New Orleans.

Senator Ross came in while Harris was present and an introduction took place, the Chief Justice presenting him as a man who refused a unanimous nomination to Congress. Harris said in doing so he held only the good of his race in view. Ross said that he had heard of him and should have been glad to have seen him on the was charged with being a renegade to party and freedom, and that it would yet be found who was the true man.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer. Democratic Victory in the City of Galena, Illinois, the Former Home of General

We regard it as a significant fact that on Tuesday last, as announced in our Telegraphic dispatches yesterday, the Democracy achieved a complete triumph over the Radicals in the election of H. H. Savage, Mayor, and the entire Board of Aldermen. by the handsome majority of between 250 and 300. The victory is more gratifying the approaching Presidential campaign, in the place where Grant is better known It is proper to state that these extracts than in any other spot on earth, and where appear in the report of the committee on E. B. Washburne, who has assumed the were dragged from their homes and imprisoned, the one in Fort Lafayette and An Important Incidental Decision by Chief the other at Fort Delaware, for four long Justice Chase in the Case of Moore & months, and then discharged "unconditionally," there never having been so much as the scratch of a pen in the shape of a charge against either of them. Mr. Savage, the newly elected Mayor of that city, Chase presiding. Both the counsel for the is one of the most thoroughgoing, outspo plaintiffs, Mr. Gilmer, and the counsel for ken, and reliable Democrats in all that region, and was, at the time of his election. the editor of the Galena Democrat, a journal that has ever been perfectly free in its fendants owed the plaintiffs \$900 by nego- utterances, and consistent in its undisguised hostility to Radicalism in all its forms and varieties. A few years ago, six different attempts were made in one day to de molish the office of that paper, by a rabble instigated to the cowardly act by that same E. B. Washburne and his unprincipled followers and dupes. But now the city of Galena stands redeemed from every vestige of that intolerant and dastardly spirit, not a single office in the city being held by the friends of Washburne and his reticent protege. The Gazette, the organ of the Grant and Washburne clique, in trying to put the best possible face upon this overwhelming defeat, says: "It is rumored that the ning to exert their whole strength, as well Democrats, sometimes called copperheads, had things pretty much their own way .-Shouldn't wonder. We have not the exact figures. We have not been in the mood to day to hunt up figures, and in fact don't take much interest in figures, particularly when they toot up Democratic majoritie

An Indiana brute used live cats as an in-

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NEW JERSEY.

Platform of the Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on the 10th inst. Delegates to the National Convention were selected, but were not instructed. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New Jersey, by their representatives, proclaim their continued adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with all its limitations of power upon the Federal Government.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to determine for itself all questions relating to suf-frage, and that any legislation of Congress upon this subject, affecting the States, is in violation of the Constituion and an infringement upon the reserved rights of the States.

Resolved, That the history of the Bepublican party, by its Badical leaders is characterized by a series of gross violations of the rights guarranteed by this Constitution to the States and to individuals, and it is at the same time a record of the most flagrant acts of tyranny and corruption that hose hagract accs of tyrains and Christian people.

Resolved, That the only hope of the country is
the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Under its wise and conservative rule, the people have ever prospered; and, on the contrary, its defeat has invariably been the source of dis-

its defeat has invariably been the source of disaster and misrule.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all forms of repudiation of the national indebtedness, and insist that the pledged faith of the Government at home and abroad be maintained inviolate.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the prople of New Jersey is due to the brave men who maintained the honor of the flag, by sea and by land, in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That as this is the first time that the Democracy of the State have met by their representatives in Convention since the close of the administration of the Hon. Joel Parker, it is deemed appropriate to give expression to the

the administration of the Hon. Joel Parker, it is deemed appropriate to give expression to the general approval of his conduct as Governor of the State in the most trying period of the country's history, when with the prudence and wisdom of good statesmanship he fulfilled all the obligations of the State to the Federal Government, and at the same time, upheld the laws and political rights of the people, and maintained the supremacy of the civil law over the military.

Resolved, That we pledge our unwavering support to the nominees of the National Democratic Convention to assemble in the city of New York on the 4th day of July next. That without in-

on the 4th day of July next. That without in-tending in any way to insuruct our delegates, New Jersey would feel honored by the nomination of Ex-Governor Joel Parker, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Chief Justice Chase on the Situation. Views on Impeachment and Politics, The following confidential letter from Chief Justice Chase to a personal friend, has been published in the New York Herald as giving the present position and sentiments of Mr. Chase on important political

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868. My Dear Sir: You are right in believing that I "shall never abandon the great principles, for the success of which I have given my entire life." I adhere to my "old creed of equal rights," without one jot or tittle of abatement. I shall be glad if the new professors of that creed adhere to it as

I am amazed by the torrent of invectives by which I am drenched. Almost everything alleged as fact is falsehood out of the whole cloth. Where an allegation has a little fact in it the fact is so perverted and travestied that it becomes falsehood. I know no motive for all this except disappointment that impeachment has not thus far proved a success, coupled with a belief that, I have done something to prevent its being a success. I have not been a partisan of impeachment certainly; but I have not been a partisan on the other side.

As presiding officer over the trial, my conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. Individually I have my convictions and opinions, but I have very seldom given utterance to them. Indeed, I do not think that the good commanders had not been selected? case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and then only casually and briefly. No Senator will say that I have sought to influence him.

The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction: and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new.

What the developments of the future may be I knew not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the democratic party would take ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principle of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all, of the Southern constitutions. Then, I think, the future of the great cause-for which I have labored so long-would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors. SALMON P. CHASE.

Democratic Gains in South Carolina. The full returns of the recent County show the result with sufficient clearness to enable us to make a comparison of the vote with the vote at previous elections. Every district however, appears to have increased its Democratic or Conservative vote, the change in some districts being startling. Comparing the vote at the County electtions with the vote upon the ratification of

Darlington, majority for the constitution 2019, Radical majority County elections 1321, Democratic gain 698. Laurens, majority for the constitution 764, Democrat majority County elections 554, Democratic gain 1318. Chester, majority for the constitution

the new constitution, we obtain the follow-

ing figures:

769, Democratic majority County elections 300, Democratic gain 1069. Orangeburg, majority for the constitution 1790, Radical majority County elections 1547, Democratic gain 243.

Union, majority for the constitution 719. Democratic majority County elections 1200, Democratic gain 1919. Spartanburg, majority against constitution 508, Democratic majority County elec-

tions 1300, Democratic gain 792. Lancaster, majority for constitution 88, Democratic majority County elections 200,

Democratic gain 118. Kershaw, majority for constitution 1077 Democratic majority County elections 649, Democratic gain 1726.

Oconee, majority against constitution 140, Democratic majority County elections 350. Democratic gain 110.

This is surley encouraging; for it proves that the white men of the State are beginas that the negroes are gradually forsaking the Loyal Leagues to vote with the Conser-

vative party.-Charleston News. Radical Hostility to the Soldiers. The Radical campaign in the country

begins with the expulsion, at the national capital, of one hundred and fifty soldie votes from the ballot-box-soldiers residing here with their families. It is thus that they claim the control of the city government, and by such acts only can they hope for success. This disfranchise-ment of the soldiers is the first victory of

Radicalism, - National Intelligencer,

lection of United States Senators_Con

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced into the Sene on Friday a bill which provides that in the Legislature by which he was chosen,

The bill is a proper one; but the motive er its introduction was, as usual among adical law-makers, base and contemptie. It was introduced to prevent Goveror English, of Connecticut, from appointrvive his sickness.

The South and the Presidency.

Some of the Radical papers of the North e a little uneasy at the real indifference the South as to personal preference in eir willingness to endorse the platform thout reference to its recommendation oon the financial questions which divide at section. The unanimity of the Southern ates makes it somewhat doubtful of unirsal Radical success in these States. ome attempt to persuade their readers at our party discipline extends to the crifice of our political honesty. We ight very well retort by referring to the ouble-dealing avoidance of the financial nestion in the Chicago platform-having e face for the East and another for the est-if we were forced to the necessity of fending our position under the dishonty of our opponents, but such is not the se. So far as the South is concerned. ere will be no reason to shun the word old in the Democratic platform as it haen done in the Radical. We would like r the whole financial policy of the Govnment to be honestly and candidly deals th. So, too, the questions of free trade. duction of interest on the public debt, duction of expenses and taxation, and the sumption of specie payments. Upon all these questions the South has a well-set ed policy and most warmly cherished inions. But she is willing to subordi te them all to other questions which will me up for endorsement in the National onvention, to which they are insignificant What the South desires is a guarantee at the fundamental principles which lie the foundation of the Government shall main intact; that the rights of the citie. Let the Union be reconstructed : let

stice and fraternity characterize its legisard to political platforms. Party dril annot long enforce laws adverse the material prosperity of the couns due proportion of the public burdens. New Jersey, of "the right of each State to nd an infringement upon the reserved ights of the States." We care nothing, even he gratitude and sympathy of our people ere eligible for Federal appointments, for he public plunder. Our sufferings are too reat and our necessities too urgent to be nended by one of the most influential Democratic journals of the North that, with and the strangers who now hold them orced out, but certainly a noble people, uffering as we are from the tyranny of secional hate and plundered by the miserale offscourings of the social cess-pools of he North, cannot befacinated by such palry considerations. Our political princithe return of law and order; we want our ury boxes freed from ignorance and cor-

office within the gift of the President; his favors and his frowns are alike indifferent to them. We want a platform of principle upheld by candidates with a policy, by which the opinions and the demands of the which we refer to the announcement elsewhold of the North will be expressed in the confidence and unreserved.

But to become thus inspired one must know that the choice is perfectly free, the confidence entire and unreserved.

We trust our friends will aid us in placing our offer for a campaign paper become thus inspired one must know that the choice is perfectly free, the confidence entire and unreserved.

Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1868:

It is not to be supposed that it can have been a perfectly free choice in this case. It is not to be supposed that it is not to be supposed that it is not to be supposed that in a Virginia Senatorial District, comprising three large counties, a free choice should set aside all the gentlemen who were born and bred in the District, and who have lived honored in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasions of New Hanover County, North Carolina, by Halstead

To the Legislature of North Carolina, chosen un must know that the choice is perfectly free, the Confidence entire and unreserved.

Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1868:

[EXTRACT.]

Which we refer to the announcement elsewhich the United Confidence entire and unreserved.

It is not to be supposed that it can have been a perfectly free, the Confidence entire and unreserved.

Charleston, S. C., June 15, 1868.

Which we refer to the announcement elsewhich the United Confidence and the demands of the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the united on the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the office within the gift of the President; his the election in November.

uption; our judiciary unpolluted by brain-

rity; our offices filled by the wisdom and

experience of the State as chosen by the

We want the taxes levied by the represen-

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL regard to the outrages upon our rights, and for the maintenance of the Constitution, not only at the North, but in the South also. The Proposed Military Assassinations.

The late DANIEL WEBSTER said that military commissions were always organized to convict, with what force the trials and executions which have disgraced the annals of the country during the past few years, must | farmers. amply testify. In another column some Columbus, Georgia, and the compassing known their labors to others, we are glad sereof to elect another senator in his intent, that we feel as if we were transported them, following the example of our farmthe rack was brought in to extort confes- in many others the question is agitated. sions from the accused, and the inquisition We know our farmers will not flag in their did the bloody work of cowardly tyrants.

citizens through the means of the military countries vast gardens of fertility and AM, who is very ill and not expected to tyrannies established in the South: "Not wealth. We ask them not to forego their referred to which republished the cowardly long ago a bad man named Ashburn was purpose of an Agricultural Fair, and de- and base libel upon this distinguished killed in a house of ill-fame at Columbus, mand from the citizens of Wilmington a divine, but having made reference thereto Georgia. Leading a life of shame and vio- direct answer upon the question of the lo- in a manner which has found endorsement lence, he was at war, not only with society, cation of their grounds. Do not let indif- with several of our cotemporaries, we think but had also his special friends with these ference hide itself behind the safe retreat of it is proper for us to publish the letter of who, like himself, followed a life of crime. silence, but let our people have only them- Maj. John Hughes, to be found elsewhere, gard to the nominee for President and Falling thus in a low haunt of vice, the selves to blame for the hurtful consequen- not in vindication of Bishop ATKINSONnatural presumption that he fell by the ces of a refusal. We promise to assist that is unnecessary-but to show upon hands of some of his own set was confirmed them in this effort. Urge, therefore, an what shallow falsehoods this fellow based by the expressions and acts of these par- early and direct answer upon the propo- his attack-to what depths of infamy, desties. To the Conservatives of Georgia the sition. fact that such a man was a prominent Radical leader and agent was a daily argument that was to them invaluable, just as such persons as Hunnicutt, Holden, Match- torships, viz: the long term It is conceded, anyett, Conover, Ashley, and others whom this how, we party delight to honor. But it suited the ourpose of Radicalism to ascribe this murder or killing (for the exact facts have or killing (for the exact facts have or killing (for the exact facts have the facts have against Gen. Abbott. And thus we have it: Ohio Joseph Solomonsky, Mordecai Morris, G. vs. New Hampshire, and New Hampshire vs. Ohio in the great scrub race for the Senstorship. never transpired) to members of the Con-

servative party at Columbus. "In a free country, governed by laws, a false accusation against a citizen may be in the State five years, while other imported aspidangerous under special circumstances, but there are very many safeguards to innocence. The citizen is arrested, but he has a right to know at once the nature of the accusation against him, to be present at the examination of witnesses, to have counsel, to have visits from counsel and relatives, to be tried by a jury, with known him must be done in the light of day.

"How different is this case! Without any proof, four respectable citizens are arrested and confined in separate apartments at Atlanta; denied all communication with friends save under military surveillance, and all opportunity to confer with counsel. I wo white men are in Fort Pulaski, conined in cells, and denied all access to friends or counsel. To-day, we believe, ns and of the States shall be held inviola | these six parties are to be brought out of their dungeons and hurried to trial, for their lives, before a military commissionone of those institutions which Mr. Webster says 'are always organized to con-

> "Such a state of facts is sufficiently horble, disgraceful to us as a people, damnng to every officer and agent engaged in t. It is hardly possible to realize that such thing can be while we dare to hold up our heads among civilized nations, and claim that this is a land of liberty to which we have proudly invited the oppressed of

"But this is only a part of this infamous record. Whilst these men are thus 'immured in dungeons,' cut off from access to friends and counsel, their enemies, with artful and incessant malice, have been busy in procuring false testimony. Large and extraordinary rewards are offered for testimony, and lest base men be not found ready to earn this blood money, the uniform of the nation is degraded by the military apprehension of ignorant and impressible negroes, dragging them by force before a secret military board, and there, by threats, curses, starvation, and solitary confinement, endeavoring to extort from them the false testimony upon which the lives of innocent men may be taken away. The testimony we publish to-day establishes these facts. It demonstrates the character of the government under which these people of the South are now living.

"Let every man ask himself, under such a system, what safety there is for the life or liberty of any man, however pure or blameless may be his conduct. Any man is liable to be convicted by these base instrumentalities. No man is safe for one mo ment. And now shall we fold our arms because these things happen to men far off, whom we have not seen, of whose names we have barely heard, and possibly tardly outrage? If we do not make this case our own, if we do not mark it by our own indignant protest and reprobation, then are we by our silence the accomplices of these tyrants. In this matter neither we nor Congress nor the President can escape a just and solemn responsibility if either fails to do his part towards arresting this act of atrocity. While we read, this crime, this incredible shame, this deed of cruelty and cowardice may be pushed to its consummation. It is in the power of the President or of General Grant, either of them, to apply a remedy to this proceeding. It is but just to both to suppose that the reason why they have not heretofore acted is because save : they have not been made aware of the facts." and restored to its former learning and pu-

We call the attention of friends to our liberal offers to single and club subscribers will of an intelligent people in a free and during the Presidential campaign. The White expressing my thanks to the Convention political history of the country has rever tatives of those who pay them; we desire furnished a parallel to the coming canvass, to see ignorance no longer controlling in- whether in the importance of the issues at telligence or virtue paying homage to stake or the interest of the result. Appreciating the general interest felt by our peo These are, indeed, principles beyond ple, and the vast importance of the result those of financial policy, and to further upon this State and section, we have piaced their interests. Being so selected, any man is our Daily and Weekly within the means of private interests behind, to devote him-

The Science of Farming.

We direct attention to the very interesting address of Prof. Grady before the New
Hanover County Agricultural Society,
at its annual meeting in May, 1868,
which we publish to-day. We are glad to
lay before our readers this manly appeal in
lay before our readers this manly appeal in
labeled of the noble occupation of our
layers of the district, yet has been a resident in it only
two an la half years; one who was born a Yankee,
in Yankee land, and who looks back to five generations of Yankee accestors, glowing in the lineage. Public duty demands of a man that he shall,
if necessary for the public good, sacrifice everything that is his, save his self-respect. That can
never be required, and if required cannot be
the heleft of the noble occupation of our behalf of the noble occupation of our

Through the impetus which the New Hanover planters have given to the subject back to the scenes of centuries ago, when ers, agricultural societies are forming, and good work, but go forward until agriculture The National Intelligencer thus comments in this section is placed upon that intelliupon this newest outrage perpetrated upon gent foundation which has made less favored

The Wrangle Begun.

gime, has begun to assume quite an excited phase the character and the antecedents of It was, at one time, supposed that Gen. Abbott would walk over the track for the choice of Senathat choice, as the Northern element controls the party in the State and dictates terms; but Col. Heaton is said to have entered the lists actively Ohio, in the great scrub race for the Senatorship from North Carolina. We have heard that Col. Heaton bas addressed a circular to the members of the rants have only been in the State three years! If sume, after so brief a residence, and without any identification with the interests of our people, to E. Pritchard, Chowan. clamor for the highest offices in the State

If Gen. Abbott's three years sojourn, and Col. Heaton's five years sojourn, in North Carolina have qualified them to be our United States Senators, why is it that, after a life-long residence in Ohio and New Hampshire, they were not considered qualified to represent those States? However, we have no disposition to interfere. relatives, to be tried by a jury, with known where the cules of evidence; whatever is done against the Senate as the indigenous material. When it to carpet-bag vs. scallawag, it is a bear

> Carolina amounts to little else than a divis- next. ion of the spoils among a few Northern Gen. T. L. Clingman, being present, was men who seem to have taken it upon them- called on and, in a short and appropriate in his own house a rival springs up and election next Fall. He deprecated the idea remanding her to a territorial condition. ple who died during that period in and from the interest, and by so doing stand around Newbern, and that many were butorship. Col. Heaton's claims are almost as to the progressive standard of his rival.

for, with our friends of the Sentinel, between them and Dockery, and Pool, et id Woodfin, Esq., Capt. N. Kelsey, Col. W. that the Senatorship of North Carolina urging the hearty co-operation of the conclusively to what a condition our State cratic party for the restoration of our counhas been brought. Formerly this position Constitutional Government. These gentleparty of the highest intellectual attain- line Democratic parties of former and hap- into office by the passage of this but. ments, identified by years of service and pier days, as well as the extreme Union sympathies of the heart. Now, alas! it is to effort to save our country from that an-

us a few days since with the inquiry as to deserved a larger audience than was in atthe prospects of certain individuals for tendance. the Senatorship from this State. After ing resolutions, which were unanimously giving our views and demonstrating the adopted : evident uncertainty of the chances, he remarked very confidently, but interrogastatesmen who had represented her in the Senate of the United States, and our disposition was to remonstrate with our friend position was to remonstrate with our friend ocratic Convention. at the insult to the memory of Macon, MANGUM, BADGER and their distinguished compeers, but immediately the humiliating recollection forced itself upon us and, seever former political opinions, should rally to-bowing our head in very shame, we stammered out an awkward confession of the countrymen on the defeat of the Articles of imthe changed character of our General Assembly. The insult of yesterday was indeed but a shrewd calculation to-day.

lots among themselves, in friendly rivalry, or contending with growing acrimony for ing to read the following letter from General Charles P. Stone, formerly from Mas sachusetts, but now a citizen of Virginia, gate, with J. W. Wilson his alternate. in response to a nomination by the Conservatives of his district for State Senator. We commend it to others similarly situated who have yet left any self-respect to

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter informing me that in a Convention of delegates duly ap-pointed from the counties of Goochland, Powhatan and Fluvana, I was unanimously chosen as the candidate to represent this Senatorial district in the General Assembly of Virginia, should the for this expression of confidence, and to you, gen-tlemen, for your flattering communication of its action, I must respectfully decline the nomina-tion for reasons which will surely be satisfactory to you and to the Convention.

When perilous times come upon a people it is a proud position for a man to find himself selected citizens as their representative in the public coun regard to the payment of the bonds. Those who chide us with mercenary motives, do so from ignorance or in falsehood. Our people cannot fill the highest or the lowest ting Convention in July and the result of the duties that imposed upon him. The knowledge that tens of thought to excite to action everything of noble, everything of ability which a man may possess. But to become thus inspired one

Title was that any draft drawn by any party strumout of castigation upon his wife.

while yielding to no one in a sincere and earnest Bouden against Jeremiah King, upon a cause of devotion to the welfare, and in a desire to protect action which arose in the State of North Carol n

not freely offered, and climb to office by reason of of said judgment and sign officially the following the present peculiar condition of public affairs. While, by its Constitution, our country claims e on Friday a bin which provides that in see of the death or refusal to accept the fice of a senator elect, during the session fice of a senator elect, during the senator elect, during the senator e of their lives by acts so vile, so unscruput to see the most lively interest awakening my peers for the trust in question, that one strong point governing the choice is my mere strong point governing the choice is my mere lous, so murderous in their base and cruel in many parts of the State. In some of ability to freely take an abominable test oath which disgraces the proposed Constitution of the State, rendering ineligible large numbers of the most honorable and most trustworthy voters and tax-payers within its limits.

can never accept office under such conditions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, CHARLES P. STONE.

Bishop Atkinson,

Although we were not among the papers picable arrogance and impudence lead the miserable adventurers who are battening The squabble over the spoils, in view of the probable speedy inauguration of the mongrel re-

Bankruptey.

Warrants in bankruptcy have been is sued to the following persons, viz: T. R. Cobb & Sons, William Banks, J. S. Lister, P. White, Willis Whitehurst, Jno. A. Burgess, W. H. Lyon, Wm. Glover and Wm. facts of the case, which we deem it proper on to remark, that while he had the utmost ncoming Legislature, urging his claims to the position—the chief of which is that he has been R. Spruill, Pasquotank; J. C. Freeman, to publish. Bertie; Samuel E. Smith, Gates; Jackson OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. any of them had any modesty they would not pre- Low and R. E. Weathersby, Martin; Evan

Democratic District Meeting.

At a district meeting held in the Court House at Asheville, on the 30th ult., Hon. Mont. Patton was called to the Chair, and W. C. Waddell and R. M. Stokes were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman briefly stated the object

of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to represent this Congressional District in the National Democratic Convention, to Thus we go. Reconstruction in North be held in New York on the 4th of July

prospects of these distinguished statesmen, oppression and degradation which the Rad-

present policy (outside of the Constitution) of the Radical party. The patriotic senti-

Capt. Kelsey then introduced the follow-

only old North Carolina and the eminent the 20th of Man 1 and the eminent the 20th of Man 20th of Ma the 30th of May, A. D., 1868, do

mminent peril, from the assaults of Radical Re-

force of the question, coupled with an peachment against the President of the United apology for the disgraceful admission in there is still left sufficient public virtue in the gins to gore their ox?

While Northern strangers are casting gressional District in the Democratic Con- organ of the Radical party in this city, and vention to be held in the city of New York, on the 4th of July next; and in case of their inability to attend said Convention, the spoils in North Carolina, it is refresh- two alternates be also chosen by this meeting. Whereupon

Mr. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, nominated S. McD. Tate, of Burke, as a dele-Capt. Kelsey, of Madison, nominated Hon. T. L. Clingman as delegate, and Col. W. M. Cocke his alternate.

Although the meeting was not so large as was expected, it was composed of leading representative men of the District. from all of the old parties, and the great- them, such an experiment as the Radicals est harmony of feeling and sentiment prevailed.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Asheville News and Farmer, and the Raleigh Sentinel and Wilmington Journal and Star be requested to

On motion the meeting adjourned. W. C. WADDELL, | Secretaries. R. M. STOKES,

the Raleigh Sentinel, after making some judicious remarks upon the evils resulting from a too hasty action by the military auauthorities upon ex parte statements, pub-lishes the following extract from Special to the Legislature of North Carolina, chosen un

aside, vacated and annulled, and the Clerk I should lose mine did I accept a public trust said Court be required to enter upon the record 'Set aside vacated and annulled by virtue of

"The Commanding Officer, Post of Wilmington, N. C., is charged with the execution of this

"This was forwarded to Major Upham. commanding at Wilmington, who endorsed it as follows :"

E EADQUARTERS MILITARY POST OF) WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8 h Respectfully forward d to the Clerk of Court of Pleas and Quarter 8-ssious, who will compl. with within instructions and make report of having so complied to these headquarters.

J. J. UPHAM,

Brev. Maj., Capt 6th Infantry, Commanding Post. "The Clerk of the Court having made dili-

gent search, reported that no such suit had ever been commenced in his Court, and no such judgment ever had!!"

We learn from Sheriff Bunting that some time since he received for collection an execution from Duplin county (where this case evidently originated) for the amount set forth in the order. The defendant having made affidavit that the case came under operation of the Stay Law, an order was issued by Col. Frank, then commanding stop the collection of the execution. The Sheriff then forwarded this order to Duplin with the execution, and since that time has heard no more of the matter. Halstead Bowden is a resident of Duplin, and in the opinion, during the year preceding it had Court for that county instead of our own not fallen short of twenty-five per cent. of was the case evidently tried. We merely make these statements as embracing the

The Omnibus Bill -- Florida -- Impeachment -- Washington Municipal Affairs before Congress-Senator Hendricks and the

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1868. Dear Journal:-There was considerable pposition manifested on both sides of the House to-day to the Senate amendment to the Omnibus bill, giving Florida a ride into the Union in it. The motion to strike her out came from a Radical member from Illinois, and would have been carried had it not been that Florida was necessary to carry the Radical amendment (Art. 14) to the Conselves to regulate the State. General Abformer party prejudices and co-operate with discussion, notwithstanding Thad. Stevens bott, doubtless, in sending Dockery fils to the Democratic party at the North—the had declared that there had been talk the House of Representatives thought he only party now organized there for the re- enough on the matter of reconstruction.

had rid himself of a formidable opponent storation of the Southern people to their Constitutional rights and liberties—to de- Florida on the score of policy, while Washin Dockery pere for the Senate, when lo! feat the Radical party in the Presidential burne (Donnelly's friend) was in favor of forming a third party, for trivial and really the "rebels" would soon have possession ried in coffins made by other parties, while is crushing the labor and industry of the unimportant reasons, based mainly on op- of the State. But all the pith was taken some were buried without coffins. In or- country to the earth. good as those of General Abbott's, and, but position to, or preference for, party names. out of the arguments of these Illinois gender that no misunderstanding may exist Fortunately, we can do this in good faith for the unfortunate circumstance of a two The Democratic party at the North proyears' longer residence, would be fully up poses to put the Southern white people on ber from New York, who alleged that a this morning, and procured from him a moral or legal obligation. We have referequality with the Northern white people, gentleman went down there from Illinois written statement which I append to this ence to the \$2,700,000,000 of Five-twenties, in the Union, and to that party alone can and tried to control the organization of the But seriously, without detriment to the the South now look for relief from the State in his own interest, but failed, and

hence the opposition of these gentlemen. Mr. Brooks, of New York, made an able expose of the radical rule in the South, and especially its operation in the case under omne genus, we have no choice, the fact M. Cocke and Col. D. Coleman, all of them consideration. According to him there were two sets of Yankees went down there the shop lately occupied by Randolph, but demand in legal tenders. This is the kind should be within the reach of either shows Southern people with the Northern Demo- to get the offices, one from Wisconsin and try to peace and prosperity under a sound of them had been long enough away from home to lose their nasal twang, and one of was only aspired to by gentlemen of either men represented the old line Whig and old these sets of Yankees would be legislated

Bingham in the closing argument lost his attached to the whole people by the noblest are all now united in one harmonious ing of the President as "the apostate of the White House." He denied that imanother tribunal. Sundry Democratic showing an interval of exactly a month.— A Northern friend, at present a resident ments uttered by these gentlemen should members, pointing upwards, desired to The first is dated March 13th, and is num of this State, but who evidently has some have been heard by every honest white man know if it was before that High Court the bered 1714; the other is dated April 13th, familiarity with Northern politics, accosted and woman in the country, and certainly case was to be heard—the honorable man- and is numbered 1,911, by which it apager well knowing that at that bar the impeachers would stand impeached of high fore the American people the trial was to same month, the orders show that 80 coffins The delegates chosen from counties of take place—but this bettered it but slightly. were issued, or at the rate of 8 per diem. is estimated at \$15,000,000,000; of this, more the Seventh Congressional District, for the The American people have already had the Doubtless a greater number was issued at purpose of appointing delegates to the Na. case before them, and have recorded a vertively, "It will require considerable money tional Democratic Convention, to be held dict of guilty against the managers and the me to sustain the assertion—but take the very men of all others who should pay, to secure the office?" For the moment in the city of New York, on the 4th day of party they represent, and the sentence. rewe forgot the "situation"-we recollected July next, being met in Convention, ac- tiring these gentlemen, will be carried into

expired. The bill reported in the Senate to-day to legislate into office the Radical candidate for Mayor and such of the Radical Conneilmen people of all sections demand the best efforts of patriotism to save Constitutional liberty, now in of the will of the people they have heretofore evinced. They have the power to do publicanism; and to this end all patriots, of whatthem. Well, this is "the good old plan," "He shall get who has the power,

And he shall keep who can. But how will they like it when our bull be-

The Radicals do not intend to be ousted from the fat offices they now hold if fraud On motion the meeting preceded to and force will prevent it, and to this the elect two delegates to represent this Con- people must make up their minds. The its editor was at the time an officer of the United States Senate, has announced this programme in words not to be mistaken.-It has warned the people that, no matter how the election for President may result next fall, the present (40th) Radical Congress is to count the votes! which means, if it means anything, that they intend to exercise their power in that as they have in all people in and around Newbern, and that a conother cases that have come before them, other cases that have come before them, and count their candidate in, whether elected These nominations were unanimously or not. If the Conservative majority of this country are the miserable cowards their opponents seem to consider them, then such a scheme may succeed; but if, knowing their rights they dare maintain propose may lead to a little "onpleasantness" and somebody may get hurt. General Siegel and General Rousseau

> gaining strength for the Conservative nomination at the New York Convention. And, you will permit me to say, no one mentioned for that position would do more honor to it than Senator Hendricks.

PROCLAMATION BY W. W. HOLDEN, GOVERNOR ELECT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In pursuance of au thority vested in me by an act passed by the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Caro-

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce. 1 fore, be further considered. The "Five-Bishop Atkinson,

NEWBERN, N. C., June 15, 1868. Col. S. D. Pool, Editor Journal of Commerce :

My Dear Sir :- Some days ago a scurrilus article appeared in the Radical paper, nown as the Republican, published in this ity, grossly abusive of that distinguished prelate and pure minded gentleman, Bishp Atkinson. The article in question was rought to my attention by several friends who thought that it should be replied to, and the falsehoods contained in it promptly lenounced and refuted; but I thought that nothing emanating from such a source knowing it as well as all do here) was \$100,000,000 in gold, costing the tax-payers vorthy of notice, or could possibly be regarded, by any one who knew the Bishop, his high regard for truth, and his selfsacrificing course in behalf of the colored ace, as requiring refutation. This opinion being concurred in it was agreed that a reply would only tend to give a fictitious importance to the author of the libel, and that, therefore, no notice should be taken of it-but, as some of the papers of the State, friendly to the Bishop, have deemed it proper to republish the charge, with comments, showing in no very enviable light the claims of the author to credibility, and as this fact will doubtless place the whole Radical pack, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," at the heels of the Bishop, in McCulloch, and that it will not become his way annoying, if they cannot harm any larger. Let us inquire as to that. hereafter stated, to reply over my own sig-

nature, to the charge contained in the article spoken of. I do so because I consider myself in some statement made by the Bishop. In the Spring of 1867, while I was in attendance mington, the Bishop, in the course of conversation with me, remarked, that on the occasion of a recent visit to Newbern, he had been informed by a physician of position and character, who had an extensive practice, that the then mortality among the negroes was fearful, and that in his the entire negro population, which population in and around Newbern the physician estimated at 10,000. The Bishop went confidence in this statement, as he knew the gentleman who made it would not wil fully misrepresent, yet that he would prefer to be fortified with statistics; and that he would feel under obligations to me if I would furnish them, for, if the truth was West to feed, clothe and school idle nedertook to furnish the desired information, and immediately upon my return to Newbern sent for John Randolph, a very intelligent colored man who had for some time been engaged in the manufacture of coffins for the Freedmen's Bureau at Newbern, and who cannot be accused of working "in the interest of the Democratic party," wrote the original scandalous charge furnished me with all the facts in his possession, and I communicated them to the Bishop. His statement was, in substance.

communication. But in addition to this, I desire to give of the Legal Tender Act. a few figures from orders drawn by F. A. John Raudolph, Jr., for coffins. They were handed to me to-day, by a gentleman who found them some little time ago, in regularly numbered, and as very many were issued in the course of a month, no positive certainty can be arrived at, that in the limited number in my possession conviction, replied solemnly that it was be- the 3d day of April to the 13th of the

whole number for the year, 2,920. Thus it will be seen that the truth of the Bishop's statement is fully vindicated, and that the "falsehood" rests where everybody, who knows the Bishop and the author of the charge, must have been satisfied

it rested, before the letter was written. he made the statement as reported) is in confining the loss to the village opposite Newbern, where he supposed 10,000 negroes resided. The whole negro population, in and around Newbern, as was stated by the Bishop, was estimated at 10,000, and the deaths referred to were among them, so that the important fact, as to the proportion of deaths to the whole estimated population is entirely correct.

Very respectfully, JOHN HUGHES,

LETTER FROM JOHN RANDOLPH. JOHN HUGHES, ESO .-

My Dear Sir: Some time ago, in a conversa-tion had with you, in answer to a question put by you to me in regard to the number of coffias made in my shop while in the employ of the Freedman's Bureau, I stated that in a period embr cing about thirteen months, there were made between 2,500 and 2,700 coffins, that nearly all of these were used during that interval for burying colored in coffins made outside and that some were buried without coffins.

Very respectfully,
John Bandolph, Jr.

From the St. Louis Guardian.

After all is it not a fact, reason, dilate question of finance one that reaches most that such is the fact, and such being so, let lar and cent affair.

interest-bearing portion is made up princi- to come; and "sufficient for the day is the lly of what is called "Ten-forties" and 'Five-twenties." The former are bonds issued before the passage of the "Legal Currency Act," in February, 1862, and are paper. payable, principal and interest, in gold, such being the express terms and conditions of the act.

twenties" are bonds issued after February. 1862, when "greenbacks" became the law. ful money, and made a "legal tender" for all debts, public and private, except "interest on the public debt and duties on imports." These bonds were thrown on the market and sold for greenbacks from

time to time. Many of them were bought when greenbacks were not worth fifty cents on the dollar. The Government, however, took them

for their face value, so that \$38, \$40 or \$50 would buy a hundred dollar bond, bearing six per cent. gold interest. The amount of these Five-twenties is \$1,700,000.000 or thereabouts. The annual interest is over over \$138,000,000 in paper, at present rates. But this is only a portion of the interest burden; the whole is over \$200. 000,000 in lawful money.

Now it is easy to be seen, that if the case is not changed, we will have to pay a sum equal to the whole principal, every thirteen years or less, and yet have the whole debt to pay; so that our case may be compared to the fabled Sisyphus, who was condemned to roll a heavy rock to the top of a hill. but on nearly reaching the point, the stone rolled back, and he was compelled to commence his labor over again.

But this calculation supposes that the debt is not over the amount stated by Mr. bim, I have deemed it proper, for reasons The statements of the Secretary of the Treasury are denounced by high authority as designedly false. And it is proven from the suppressed reports of a special committee appointed by Congress to examine considerable degree responsible for the the management of the Treasury Department, that hundreds of millions of daplicate, triplicate and quadtriplicate bonds upon the the Episcopal Convention at Wil- have been issued by the officers of that corrupt "Harem," and never counted or

reported. Hundred of thousands of fractional currency have also been ground out by the Government mill, on private account. Remember that all this description of bonds, etc., is perfectly genuine, and cannot be distinguished, but must be paid, and are being paid every day. The amount is not less than \$200,000,000, and may be more.

But that is not all. It is perfectly apparent now, that, notwithstanding the deyouring taxation to which we are subjected the Government will be compelled to issue many millions of bonds this year, or

overdraw the appropriations. Thirty millions a year is taken from the earnings of the white laboring men of the as stated, it showed conclusively that some- groes in the South. The black man is rething must be done for the relief of the warded for being idle, and the white man colored population. I very willingly un- is punished by fines (in the way of taxes) for being industrious. A standing army, costing \$100,000,000 a year, is kept in the South, to prevent the white people from organizing a home government and returning to their place in the Union. The natural order of society is subverted, the negroes and "carpet-baggers" are made the as ruling class—the bottom rail is put on top. he is, I understand, a member of the same So that those who suppose the public debt Union League with the individual who diminishing, or likely to diminish, will be woefully mistaken, if better counsels do against the Bishop. He very cheerfully not prevail—a result not to be expected from the party in power.

Well, then, as all expectations of paving the principal of a debt, the amount of that in thirteen months he had made be- which is unknown, but which must intween 2,500 and 2,700 coffins, nearly all of crease and go on increasing, the only thing which were used in burying colored peo- to be considered is how to get relieved around Newbern, and that many were bu- from under the weight of taxation which

or to any bonds passed since 1862, the date

The "Pendleton Plan," so-called, (which, Seely, Major and A. Q. M. at Newbern, on by the by, originated with a citizen of our State, Hon. L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, is to pay off the "Five-twenties" as they fall now in possession of the gentleman who of money loaned; this is the lawful money gave the orders to me. These orders are of the nation, and made so on their back, a lawful tender for "all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and duties on imports." It will be seen that they bear no interest, and as far as (only 13). I have the first one issued upon the holder is concerned are as good secuthe first day selected, and the last one on rity as the bond itself. For both are promthe ast day selected, and, therefore, the ises to pay by one and the same debtor, number may considerably exceed that Uncle Samuel. The operation of this plan be hawked about and knocked down to the archy and ruin which must result from the peachment was at an end, as suggested by hereafter stated, but by no possibility can would, of course, abolish the National Mr. Brooks. It was to be tried before it be less. The orders only embrace two, Banks, by taking up the bonds on which they carry on their gouging operations by drawing a double interest: first on the bonds and secondly on their issues. This would give our currency pears that from the 13th of March to the to all, and make all pay taxes according to 13th of April, the number of orders for their wealth. As it now stands, nearly crimes and misdemeanors, with certainty of coffins for immediate use was 197. From one-seventh of the whole capital of the country is exempt from burden.

than \$2,000,000,000 is exempt. The bondholother times, but I have not the figures by ders, the real capitalists, pay no tax. The average of 8 per diem, it would make the if there was any justice. This is why we said before that if "we got into power," we would take the burden off the laborer and put it on the idle capital.

But you will be told this is repudiation.

This is all bosh; so far from repudiation that it is more than the Lincoln Governbefore the passage of the greenback act (in 1862) were created in hard money currency, and payable if demanded in the same. Now, mark, what was the consequence. The very soldiers, then in the field, most of them volunteers, and who were promised the pitiful sum of \$8 a month in hard coin, were compelled to take depreciated greenbacks. This was worse than repudiation; it was robbery. The Government went back on its word, and paid all its obligations, of an anterior date, of every kind, in gal tender," such as t'e bondholders now say would be repudiation to make th m take, although that was the kind of money they loaned; whereas the kind loaned or earned by the old creditors of the Government was gold or silver. But this was not all, the Federal Courts universally, and nearly all the State Superior Courts compelled the acceptance of greenbacks as a full payment of all debts, or even of coin deposits. All the States paid their bonds are paying them now, in legal tenlers, and yet in view of all this, these bondholders have the face to ask for gold to the last farthing for their bonds bought with dog-eared, worn-out greenbacks, not and exemplify as you will,-is not the worth, many of them, in 1863 and 1864, 35 cents on the dollar. But others will say, directly every man interested in the present "what will you do with the greenbacks crisis in this country? Sorry we are to say they will be so plenty." Well, as to that question, each can best solve it for himself. us attempt briefly here to deal with the dol- It is not likely to lead to any serious embarrassment among the masses. If ever To commence, then, the amount of the such a money "millinium" should come, iquidated debt, as stated at this time by we rather think that if any one should find the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCul- that he had more than he could make use loch, is \$2,500,000,000 in round numbers. of, he might call on his neighbors to assist The unliquidated debt, as considered by him; and we venture to say that the em-Thad. Stevens and others, is not accu- barrassed individual would soon get all the rately known, but it is thought to amount aid needed. But there are other plans to nearly as much more. Be that as it may, which we do not find necessary to develop we will at present not regard it, as it is not here. Greenbacks are not too plenty now, bonded, and does not draw interest. The nor are they likely to be so for some time evil thereof."

Rome has but one Italian daily news-

The refurnishing of the Astor House cost

\$280,000. Lamartine feels so poor that he wants to This portion of the debt will not, there-

die.

Dr. Joyner's death is not only a sad, sad eavement to an afflicted family, but it is blic loss. He was an intelligent, highpeople acceptably in many capacities. was an excellent neighbor, a kind-heartliberal gentleman, and a genial, admible companion. Peace to his ashes! Raleigh Sentinel, 15th inst.

FEDERAL COURT. - This Court continues ession, and many cases are being rapnple of industry and attention to busiworthy of emulation-holding two essions of the Court each day. s disposed of hitherto relate to Revenue quencies and matters of a general

On Thursday, a most important case was en up, touching the responsibility of Stockholders of the Bank of Washingwhose charter binds the Stockholders The case is Thomas Branch Win. Grimes, (and there are veral others of the same nature against the Stockholders shall make good the in hand of the Washington Bank, institution they claim to be insol-Messrs. D. M. Carter, of Washingand Ed. Graham Haywood, of Ral-, are the counsel for the plaintiffs in cases, Messrs. Thomas Bragg and Wm. Mason, counsel for the defendant in the ove case, and Messrs. Battle and Philand B. F. Moore, Esq., counsel for

ment will be had to-day. The plaininsist that the insolvency of the Bank been fixed by its going into liquidan, and that the fact is also established reference to the large circulation and comparatively small assets of the Bank, proved by the Cashier. Notice of such lvency has been given the defendants ne plaintiffs, and an action of assumpought directly against the defendants, out suit against the Bank. To this lefendants demur. The case is a very resting and important one and will exgeneral attention.

We have just learned that W. S. Mason. sq., made the opening argument for the fence yesterday afternoon.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL -The negroes onfined in the jail at Halitax for the murr of Wade Ditcher, have, we understand, de one or two unsuccessful attempts to l guarded.—Weldon News

aren and Nash are to pit against each ner, the contest to come off at this place

direction with energy and enterprise, leave to suggest to them the foromological Societies similar to

are satisfied that Mr. Leighton and

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - Numbers It is necessary that this ball be started and kept moving, until

"Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,

ospect that the new regime will go into eration very shortly, the "faithful" are ginning to flock to this city, to be in at opening of the game, and with an eye an early grab at the spoils. They come every train-big expectants and little exectants-black and white-

"Some in rags and some in jags, And some in velvet gowns

mmenced for the Senatorships, and the and furious." General Abbott is earliest in the field, we believe. Pool and the old General would do well to hurry up.

Raleigh Sentinel.

The Darkies and Us.

Editors Journal:-The party of ignorance and misrule have got things in a nice paper that reaches us is full of murders, in all they need to know in the managerapes and arsons, and the negroes are living Societies in every neighborhood, and proand children. The Sabbath is thus spent radation would soon be forgotten. We spend the last red for personal advancepatched. They are sick, some of them. nied by any explanation which the unsci-Who shall minister unto them? They are entific could understand, and nearly all the The principal office of stems and vines we did not know the scientific principles on which they were founded. The use of their sick from his own table. Verily, they are progressing, but their progress is like that of the hound pup in Mr. Gilme's that of the hound pup in Mr. Gilme's that of the hound pup in Mr. Gilme's progressing, but their progress is like that of the hound pup in Mr. Gilme's that of the hound pup in Mr. Gilme's that of the hound pup in the were founded. The use of the seeds. The majority of them story—backwards. The majority of them story—backwards. The majority of them story—backwards obligation, but never a seed that were planted; and story—backwards. The majority of them story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that were planted; and story—backwards obligation, but never the seeds that the subject has not been defendent the seeds of the fact of July 13, 1866, (Section 23, p. Under the Act of July 13, 1866, (Section 23, p. Under the Act of July 13, 1866, (Section 23, p. Under the Act of July 13, 1866, (Section 23, p. Under the Act of July 13, 1866, plow-handles: tear down his grape vines to tie his raft; strip his red oaks for tan bark, and cut his bee trees wherever found. And for all their poverty they are taught is. The blame belongs, if to anybody, to In the corn stalk there is deposited a to look to the white man as the cause .-Rents are high, provisions are high, cloth ing is high, and to make them lower they on the land and most of its products. The sor to chide him. We must inspire him In the stems and vines of potatoes, turfact is that rents are low and labor high. become higher and labor will be lower.— We shall see very soon if the negro has benefited his condition by his vote. We 'ole massa" as a friend and protector, to use a reverend politician's idea. But to what does it amount after all ?-

The negro is a child of nature and can live bogs, and if Bruin, so can Cuffie. He does 1 not work from choice, and necessity cannot compel him. He does not ask for a house. does'nt want them. The hope of improving his condition never stimulated the man and brother" to strike one blow .-He would go to sleep in sight of the "New awake twelve hours would secure an in- tests, so long as we neglect this most im- farming and fruit raising. heritance there. He acknowledges no personal obligation. You may warm him in est of the country depends on the producis. I have an anecdote which I have been trying to make "fall into line," hoping to ble of being either a Christian or a philoso-is converted into cellular substance and is converted into cellular substance and is converted into cellular substance and or applied is converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied is a converted into cellular substance and or applied into cellular substance These desperate rascals should be tell it in some connection, but I find I pher. He can have neither time nor taste the other is deposited in the cells as fast as graphic dispatch from the Constitutional Conventional Conventio In this county a gentleman, Mr. M., gave the negroes of the community a piece of ground to build a house on for a church. house that would do very well, and all met to organize and name the church. Several names were proposed, New Hope, Lebanon, ing out of the unerring operation of Na-

seemed to meet with pretty general favor. But one of the Deacons elect arose and said that he was opposed to dat name. — all those laws and conditions which control armers along his line to engage in the Dat man Christ was a white man, and I am the growth and preservation of his crops. posed to namin dis yer meetin' house arter any white man whomesumever. This settled knowledge than any other man in society. the question so far as that name was contrast that our friends in East-cerned, and it was not even mentioned if it were not an actual, positive fact.

> Yours truly, New Hanover County.

> > Reported for the Journal. THE SCIENCE OF FARMING.

An Address Delivered before the New Hanover Agricultural Society, at their last Annual Meeting, in May, 1868, and pub-

BY PROF. B. F. GRADY, JR.

New Hanover County Agricultural Society If I had been controlled by merely per- zens of the country, able to exercise a consonal considerations, when I was honored trolling influence in future legislation. important design shall be carried out by an invitation from your Executive com- Contests for political supremacy have almittee to be present on this occasion and ready begun, and our children will inevigive you my views on some appropriate tably be overpowered finally, unless we arm subject which I might select, I should have them against such a fate. this movement, and who desire to aid in been compelled to decline. But the inter- ern the world, and it depends on us to de- to cut down trees for building material is est I feel in the advancement of Agricultu- termine whether our posterity shall govern ntinel office, preparatory to the call of a ral Science, and my earnest desire to do North Carolina, or give it up to impudent mast; because their bodies are then free anything I can in furtherance of the de- vagabonds from New England. signs of such Societies as this, were motives too powerful to be disregarded.

The New Hanover County Agricultural mands that something be done to improve Society has taken a high stand among the our system of farming. We need Agriculpatriotic institutions of the State, and we tural Schools, Agricultural Clubs, Agricul- vanced, and it is gratifying to know that may reasonably hope that it will achieve a tural Lectures, and liberal attention to ex- experience has proved most of them to be success worthy of the patriotism and intel- periments; and although we cannot do true. ligence of the gentlemen to whom its in- everything at once, we ought to set about terests are entrusted.

and acres of land for sale at prices ranging mer years, whose chief purpose was the de- the success attending experiments in other wheat before it is fully ripe, cutting off the of farms, and the only public evidences of try some of them here. Fairs, this Society has based its efforts on diers did who saw the wheat fields of Penn- advances in many departments of useful the all-important truth that it is impossible sylvania. "Our lands," they declared, inquiry. to make useful changes in the operations of can never be made as rich as those of hold of the subject in the true spirit of phi- ago they were as poor as ours, they still in-

losophy.

Within the natural world nothing hap- some respect. pens without a cause; there is a reason for No, let us not be discouraged, but go difficulty in remembering the rule, and if it seems to me well worth our while to enthe farmer knew why he plows, he would deavor to discover some other crop suited operations of the farm, and it is manifestly and investigation, I have selected one for your the first duty of the husbandman to ac- consideration on which very little has ever quaint himself with all the scientific prin- been written-it is new-and though it may officer to Caswell to inquire into ciples which he needs to apply to his busi- appear to be a matter of mere scientific

curiosity, I have no doubt it will acquire a Every art has its science, and there is no practical importance when thoroughly unon the ground that he had one of the physical sciences which does not derstood. Indeed there is no such thing indicted for stealing wheat. The explain the principles which underlie one as a scientific curiosity. Every fact in cution in the case alluded to was or more of the arts. But it is difficult for nature, every principle and every legitibounded, we learn, by the defendant the farmer to learn this fact, because scien- mate inference bears a useful relation to the The Clerk of Caswell who happened to language which he does not understand, I propose to inquire into the functions present, reminded Stephens that it was and they are confined chiefly to Literary of stems and vines in the vegetable kingcase exactly similar to his—that he, Stephens, had been indicted for stealing chickens and the case was disposed of in the same way. Stephens contended that his case was different, inasmuch as he was different and the vegetable kinggrowth of our crops with parental solicition, and if I shall succeed in rendering the growth of our crops with parental solicition, and if I shall succeed in rendering the growth of our crops with parental solicition, and if I shall succeed in rendering the growth of our crops with parental solicition, and making the numberless improve tude, his case was different, inasmuch as he was youd his comprehension, and he contried by a single magistrate. The Clerk soles himself with the fact that he has lived him then drew the record on him with the corruption and disaptone that the free that he has lived thus far without troubling his brains about county seal. Stephens was as dumb as an oyster.

A new Freedmen's Bureau agent has been sent to Caswell, and Stephens has played out. Alas, poor Stephens!

Soles himself with the fact that he has lived thus far without troubling his brains about oxides or acids. But here is his mistake. All science is common sense when divested of its perplexing nomenclature; it is simple magistrate. The Clerk soles himself with the fact that he has lived thus far without troubling his brains about oxides or acids. But here is his mistake. All science is common sense when divested of its perplexing nomenclature; it is simply an explanation of the operations of nations of this sort, and inviting us to the played out. Alas, poor Stephens!

the reasons, and without knowing some she seems rather exacting sometimes, her are to-day scarcely any wiser than our Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current of those reasons it would be impossible for generosity always exceeds her demands, for grandfathers were. us to conduct the most ordinary business. every vigorous effort to pry into one of her Every farmer, then, is, and must be, a mysteries is sure to open up to us new fields philosopher to some extent. Science, I of thought and investigation, and to give and shut the valves in the cylinder. muddle, have'nt they? While they are repeat, is common sense, and it would not us not only a fondness for such studies, but

prating of peace and prosperity every be difficult to have our people instructed courage and strength for their prosecution. observed that one arm of the beam moved ers. She makes no demands on our faith: ment of their farms. With Agricultural she shows us the evidences of her declaraeven in this favored community on almost per efforts made to simplify all these laws tions; proves everything as she proceeds; pole of the proper length and fastened one per efforts made to simplify all these laws nothing. The river banks are full of stout negroes every day in the week, when the water will admit of fishing, and the whortle-water will admit of fishing and the work. berry ponds are literally lined with women material prosperity, and our political deg- anxiety to show us further beauties. Before proceeding to my subject, I must as well as every other day. I doubt if there need a Leibig to take this matter in hand, ask you to bear in mind the interesting ways be readily referred to their causes, as well as every other day. I doubt if there is one family in five miles round that has is one family in five miles round that has to push it forward. Until something of bon, or charcoal, which constitutes nearly principles of science to our actual needs;

ten pounds of bacon, or five families that the sort is done, we can never expect any all the solid parts of trees and plants, enhave five bushels of corn. They are get- spirit of improvement to be infused into ters them through their leaves in combina- intelligent observers, and such Societies as ablic loss. He was an intelligent, high-have five bushels of corn. They are getbushels of c our farming population. It is useless to has been seriously objected to, but the evipropose new and better modes of conductions on which it rests can hardly be overprogress. ment. The "sacred blue" which many given-and given, too, in language which thrown. Vegetation, in the very nature of of them collected from camp during Gen. can be comprehended. Many a valuable things, must have preceded animals in the Sherman's passage, is becoming worn and suggestion has been treated as idle specu- order of creation, and it is quite certain itary order, with regard to the action of inlation simply because it was not accompathat the first trees and plants grew on a ternal revenue officers in the seizure of dis-

chairs; cut down his maples to make his the customs of their fathers; but this is iana sugar cane bears no seed. The stalks unreasonable. No man will reject an improvement if he knows not only that it is young plants living for some time on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as required an improvement, but the reasons why it sugar in the parent stalk.

those who have it in their power to devise large quantity of saccharine and glutinous CANBY. means of enlightening the people. Know- matter which is expended in suckers, tasledge is what the farmer needs, and when sels and ears, and the same remark applies are taught to vote for increased taxation he gets that, there will be no further real to wheat, rye, oats, &c., and to the grasses. in the first place with hope, by assuring nips, onions, &c., the nutrient matter But under the new programme rents will him that improvement is possible; and this, passes mainly into the roots; hence sweet perhaps, is his most difficult lesson. He potatoes continue to grow after frost kills must then be convinced that there has the leaves and until the vines are dry. In From been no general improvement in the agri- some fruit trees it requires one year to shall see if the ballot takes the place of culture of any country without the previous store away nourishment enough to produce study of the laws and conditions of vegeta- one crop of fruit; hence they bear every

ble growth. He will then become a reader, other year. a student, a thinker; and he will soon learn In all these instances and many others would fail under President Buchanan's appoint- Bourbon .. 2 00 @ 4 00 | W.O. bbl 00 00 @00 00 that in his business as in all others, "Know- of equal interest, which could be men- ments, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 on kind nature's lap. Bears live in the ledge is power." To this position tioned, the growth of fruit retards that of earnestly desire to see our formers the stem, and the growth of the stem pre- ley, of Kentucky, stating that his son, residing at LUMBER, elevated. Such a consummation is worthy vents a full yield of fruit. The farmer reof the best efforts of every lover of his cognizes this truth when he tops his Irish He would be unhappy with anything but a country. The patriot, no less than the potatoes, bruises his sweet potato vines, carried two hundred miles from his home to Atphilanthropist, is interested in this matter. suckers his corn, and checks the growth of The failure of our attempt to maintain free his melon vines; and so does the fruitgovernment was due, in a great degree, to grower in keeping his trees pruned.

our agricultural inferiority, and we shall The process is simple and beautiful and ever remain unable to cope with other na- cannot fail, when thoroughly understood, Jerusalem," though he knew that to keep tions, either in physical or intellectual con- to suggest some valuable improvements in

portant branch of industry. Every inter-To make the subject still plainer, and prepare the way for a few practical reyour bosom, but he will surely sting you. tions of the soil. No man is a good citimarks, I will give an illustration: The nu-But he is the government; the power that zen whose barn is empty; and no man who tritious matter which enters a corn stalk, He, of all men, needs all the light which They went to work and soon had up a log science can throw on the phenomena of and ears, after which, as every one knows, military commander, to subdue crime and lawsucceed, to accommodate his labors to her of some interest whether this can be prevented, and it is worth an experiment to mittee on Military affairs. moment to him to acquaint himself with ascertain whether, if let alone, the suckers the yield of corn. Some farmers maintain Indeed, the farmer has need of more varied

tual culture. It is a fatal mistake to sup

pose that the farmer need not be educated.

There is not a single one of the sciences

from which he cannot draw useful lessons.

can influence the heart of the patriot de-

that they will. The first practical lesson which this subject teaches, is that other things being deficient in national banking capitol was adopted. orth Carolina will proceed in this again. It would be profane to write this He should understand the principles of equal, the largest stems and vines always organic composition and decomposition, produce the most fruit; the second is that annual plants which have the earliest and have now less than \$5 per inhabitant. The bill as follows: the structure and functions of all the most vigorous start, always do best, be- passed by a vote of 25 to 14. organs of plants and animals, and the nacause their stems and vines grow largest, ture and influence of heat, light, electricity, contain more nourishment and have more the bill removing political disabilities. of moisture and of the atmosphere. And benefit him materially, but he will derive new and unexpected pleasure from the expansion of his most all successful and solutions and solutions and solutions and solutions and solutions are sense that their growth and forced to attain the sense that the sense time to put it into their seeds or roots; the the study of these things will not only ed in their growth and forced to attain their maximum size before being allowed favor of seating McKee, from the ninth Kentucky Thursday 177 pansion of his mental powers, and the exaltation of his conceptions. He will find to bear fruit; the fourth is that grasses in district-ordered to be printed. himself gradually entering a new world of tended for hay should be mown just when The bill for promoting American commerce was thought and feeling, surrounded on all they get their growth, and before any of taken up. The main feature of the bill is a drawlished at the Request of the Executive sides by the glories of God, as displayed their nutritious matter is gone into the back for tariff on material used for ship build flowers and seeds; the fifth is that of re- ing. An amendment, allowing five foreign bot- in a few instances a shade advance has been obcreation.

But the most deplorable consequence of our agricultural poverty is our inability to provide the means of educating the nicing.

The most deplorable consequence of the weight of the ears; the sixth is that we should always plant the largest seeds and provide the means of educating the material material in a few instances as sade advance has been obtained, thought a time, the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the market closing quite firm at quotients and in a few instances as sade advance has been obtained, thought a time deployed to the material moving the blades and tops from corn between some according to the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the market closing quite firm at quotients and in a few instance as sade advance has been obtained, thought at the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the market closing quite firm at quotients are about the same as given in our last—the weight of the ears; the sixth is that we should always plant the largest seeds and last of the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about the same as given in our last—the close prices are about th in the beauty and order of the material provide the means of educating the rising should always plant the largest seeds and was tabled by an almost solid Western vote. roots, because the nourishment they congeneration-making men and women of tain is intended for the sprouts-hence the them who shall be worthy and useful citipractice of cutting off all except the "eye" of an Irish potato is very injudicious. It delays the maturity of the new plant, so that when it ought to be supplying its tubers with food, it is doing its best to get grown; the seventh is that the best time just after they have born a full crop of I repeat it, then : every motive which

from those nutritious fluids which in lifeless trees are ever ready to undergo decomposition.

These are some of the legitimate deductions from the theory which I have ad-

There are many practical questions in doing what we can. Agricultural books husbandry whose solution, I think, is now Differing from those associations of for- and periodicals are constantly telling us of within our grasp-those, e. g., of saving velopment of mere skill in the management | countries, and it is surely in our power to | vines of sweet potatoes, &c. ; indeed, it may be fairly claimed that, on reflection, whose existence were the annual County | Let us not despair as some of our sol- we shall find ourselves armed for successful

In conclusion and further illustration of any art without a knowledge of the reasons Pennsylvania," and when told that the this subject, I have the pleasure of relating for those changes. And this is the right lands of England are equally as fertile as some very interesting facts, which came step in the right direction. It is taking those of Pennsylvania, although forty years under the observation of one of the most scientific fruit growers in Eastern Carolina, sisted that there must be a difference in Dr. Henry A. Bizzell, of Clinton. He set out some apple trees several years ago on a parcel of ground which included his gareverything, and when we know the reason vigorously to work to ascertain by experiden. It was poor land, except the garden we have a truth which makes us "free in- ments the necessities of our soils, feeling which he kept highly manured. In a few Thus it is with the school boy, assured that our lands are as good as any years all the trees outside the garder began By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. after he learns why a rule is true, he has no in the world. And among the experiments, to bear fruit; but notwithstanding all the contrivances which skill or experience could suggest to force those in the garden should have no more controversies about Of the many interesting subjects connected to bear, they would do nothing but grow. He began to despair; but after a while, when they had reached their full growth and were much larger and finer trees than the others, they began to bear, and to his the others, they began to bear, and to his the flood-tide of revolution from its founts in the others, they began to bear, and to his the flood-tide of revolution from its founts in the flood-tide of revolution from its founts in the flood-tide of revolution from its founts in the flood-tide of revolution from its flowers. Standard Many 1997 Worlston's line of the flood-tide of revolution from its flowers. Standard Many 1997 Worlston's line of the flood-tide of revolution from its flowers. Standard Many 1997 Worlston's line of the flood-tide of revolution from its flowers. Standard Many 1997 Worlston's line of the flood-tide of the deep and shallow plowing. So, in all the with farming, which are worthy of thought when they had reached their full growth astonishment and gratification, they pro- springs, and which were so accessible to Mr.

> almost invariably the man who observed to classify and reduce them, or even to pay at whose hands it will receive that moderate, any attention to them at all. Instead of taking held any area of instice so properly demand. the facts and phenomena was not the one any attention to them at all. Instead of taking hold ourselves and watching the The intense desire everywhere manifested t

When the first steam engine was put in operation, a boy was employed to oper had not been long at his post before he And herein she differs from human teach- up and down simultaneously with the open- New 3 00 @ 3 50 Syrup, bbls . 60 @ 1 00 ing and shutting of the valves. Taking advantage of this circumstance, he took a who do the work.

In farming, it is true, effects cannot aland there is some difficulty in applying the but with the accumulating experiences of

INTERNAL REVENUE. - The following mil- FEATHERS, tilleries, has been received at Post Head-

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as required by the laws above cited. By command of Bvt. Major General Ed. R. S.

Aid-de-Camp,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington_Proceedings of Congress, &c.

Washington, D. C., June 17-P. M. SENATE. - The Texas Convention resolutions setting forth that Congressional reconstruction Whiskey. 1 40 @ 2 25 STAVES, \$\mathref{y}\$ M., A memorial was presented from Wm. T. Chipey, of Kentucky, stating that his son, residing at Lumber, (River, Columbus, Ga., had been arrested by the military Fl'r Bds. .15 00 @17 00 Mill, prme 12 00 @14 00 authorities, in violation of the Constitution, and lanta, where he is now confined, deprived of all communication with his friends, and that he is falsely charged with being concerned in the murder of George W. Ashburn, who was killed in a negro house of ill-fame. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion indefinitely postponing the Senate and House amendments to the bankrupt law was

Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese visited the

they are formed. There it remains, under tion of Texas, dated Austin, June 16th, containtheir contents to produce the tassel, shoots ganize a military force in conjunction with the

The Finance bill was resumed. The section would not increase rather than diminish forbidding banks to pay interest on the deposits ing \$20,000,000 from the districts which have a surplus and awarding it to districts comparatively The additional capital goes to the districts which

A committee of conference was appointed on Saturday ... 105

The Senate then went into an executive session

Amendments to the political relief bill were non-

concurred in. A conference was demanded when the House

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17-P M. ted United States Senator for the term which ex. pires in March, 1869. There was no election for strained, \$2 25@\$2 30 for No. 2, \$4 for No. 1, and the other Senator for the four years' term tc-lay.

\$4 50@\$5 for Pale, as in quality, \$2 bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—For this article there has been on active

NEW YORK, June 17-6 P. M. Gold 140%. Sterling Exchange 110. Governments steady. Tennessee sixes 75; Virginia 581. North Carelina 73.

Cotton active at 101 cent better-sales of 2,500 bales at 291 @30 cents. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat irregular and closed in better inquirynew amber Georgia \$2 80. Corn closed dull and new amber Georgia \$2 80. Corn closed dull and country, and \$3 25@\$3 50 for New York;—and declining. Mess Pork \$28 75@\$28 87½. Lard city made \$3 for pine and \$3 25@\$3 50 each for quiet. Spirits Turpentine 452@46 cents. Rosin oak. \$3 10@\$7 50.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT

A BOOK FOR ALL SECTIONS AND

duced a heavy crop of excellent apples every year.

The most serious difficulty in the progress of agricultural science has been that almost inversable the most serious difficulty in the progress of agricultural science has been that almost inversable the most serious difficulty in the progress of agricultural science has been that almost inversable the most serious difficulty in the progress of agricultural science has been that almost inversable the most serious difficulty in the progress of agricultural science has been that almost inversable to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with AP-PARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and

BEESWAX, 15 33 @ 35 [LIME, # bbl.0 00 @ 0 00 MEF CATTLE. From store 0 00 @ 1 65 doLASSES, & gallon, Cuba, hhds. 48 @ BRICKS, # M..... 10 00 @15 00 do phis 45 BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hand .. 2 65 @ 3 v0 CANDLES, # 1b., Tallow 18 @ NAVAL STORES, Turpentine \$280 fbs Adamantine. 22 @ Yellow dip.0 00 @ 2 80 Hard .. Tar, in ordro 00 @ 4 75 Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25 Rosin, pale 5 00 @ 6 00 do No. 1..3 25 @ 4 50 Ord. to Mid'g 24 @ do No. 2..2 25 @ 2 30 do No. 3. 2 20 @ 2 25 spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal.....00 @ Gunny, #yd 22 @ Dundee 26 @ Dundee.....26 @ Rope, ₩ lb... 7 @

OHS, \$\mathbb{P}\$ gallon, \$\text{Sperm....0} 00 \@ 3 00 \\ \text{Linseed} \cdot 1 40 \@ 1 50 \\ \text{Machinery.1 75 \@ 2 00} \\ \text{Kerosene....45 \@ 53} COEN MEAL, B bushel. 1 45 @ 1 50 Yarn, \$5 161 85 @ 1 90 PEA NUTS, 2 75 @ 3 00 POTATOES, Sweet, bush0 00 @ 1 50 Irish, # bbl5 00 @ 5 50 Provisions, # fb., N. C. Bacon.

No. 2...20 00 @22 00 | Hams......20 @ 22

Grain, Bushel, Liverpool, sack, ground cargo ... 0 00 @ 0 00 ..95 @ 1 00 from store.2 20 @

Oats.......95 @ 1 00 | from store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 | Store 2 20 @ 2 25 | American...1 90 @ 2 10 | Store 2 20 Northern... 0 85 @ 0 95 Soap, # 1b.
IRON, # 1b.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10 Wilmington, American, Swede..... 10 @ 12 Pale Hoop, Stingles, \$\pi\$ M., Contract .. 4 00 @ 5 00

R. O. hhd 00 00 @25 00 Wide do .10 00 @12 00 | Mill, inferior to Scantling 8 00 @10 00 | ord.... 6 00 @ 8 00 TALLOW, B...10 @ 11

REVIEW

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY. June 18, 1868.

favorable circumstances, until the stalk is ing the resolutions passed at that date, asking in this article during the week just ended. There Pea Nu.s., per bush. To Bosron. grown. Then the cells are all emptied of permission of Congress for the Convention to or- continues to be a steady demand for distilling continues to be a steady demand for distribution of the continues to be a steady deman nature. Subjected every day of his life to the stalk is dry and tasteless. It often hap-lessness, which they allege is now so frequent in and mostly of small parcels, which are readily tapens, however, that the lower joints of that State, and further setting forth if Congress ken for distillers' use. The receipts for the week Pea Nuts......per bush. corn, in their haste to discharge their con- does not grant this power the loyal people comprise only 1,675 bbls., all of which sold at &c. Finally one of the old heads proposed ture's forces—being compelled, if he would tents, put out suckers, and it is a question of Texas will be compelled to take the law in their \$3 50 for virgin, \$2 80 for yellow dip, and \$1 75 for hard, \$9 280 lbs.

FPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Since the close of our last FPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled without important U. S. 7-30's.

change as regards prices—a shade advance being exchange on Northern Cities. of other banks was erased. A provision withdrawoutsided in one or two instances for extra packing \$20,000,000 from the districts which have a shippers, and 40 cents has been the ruling price. Sales have been made at this figure to-day, Thursday) but the market is less active ; factors, however, are firm in holding at 40 cents, with a light | Cape Fear, stock on market. The week's sales are 1,890 bbls.,

> Friday.....188 bbls. do. " 40@407

Monday ... Thursday . . 101 *N. Y. packages. *Delivered on board vessel.

Rosin-The market for the lower grades has little or none on market; in fact the stock of all grades is very small, and is principally of the me dium qualities. We quote sales for the week of 6,211 bbls., as follows: Friday, 867 bbls. at \$2 20 6.211 bbis., as follows: Friday, 867 bbis. at \$2.20 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$2 5 for strained, \$2.30, \$2.35 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$2 40 for No 2, \$3.50 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$5 for No. 1, and \$5, \$5.50 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$5 75 for Pale; Saturday, 172 bbls. at \$2.25 for strained, \$2.30 for No. 2, \$3 for low No. 1, and \$7.37\frac{1}{2}\$ for window glass; Monday, 581 bbls. at \$2.20 for strained, \$2.25 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$5 2 30 for No. 2, and \$3 (\$\frac{2}{2}\$4 for No. 1. Threader, \$1.27 bbls. at \$2.20 for strained, \$2.20 fo In the Legislature to-day A. S. Welch was elected United States Senator for the term which ex.

1; Tuesday, 1,287 bbls. at \$2 20 for strained, \$2 30 for No. 2, \$3 50@34 for No. 1. and \$5 for Pale; Wednesday, 3,304 bbls. at \$2 15 for black, \$2 20 for

The result is uncertain. Osborne is ahead. A. Gilbert, of St. Augustine, is the prominent candistate to specced Welch.

TAR—For this article there has advaced demand for shipment, and the price has advaced \$1 25 on former quotations. The arrivals are meagre, and for the week are only 363 bbls., which meagre, and for the week are only 363 bbls., which meagre, and for the week are only 363 bbls., the marsold at \$3 35, \$3 50, \$3 75@\$4 50 \$3 bbl.—the market closing at highest figure, with a decided advancing tendency.

Barnels — For empty spirit barrels the market rules about the same as reported in our last. The

supply of second hand is rather light, while new are in moderate stock, and the demand is principally for the former quality. We quote small transactions for the week at the following quotations: Second hand \$2 60@\$2 70 for lots as they run, and \$3 for selected;—New, \$2 75@\$3 for

brought to market very slowly, and are in small stock at present. There is a moderate demand for butchering purposes, and a prime article meets with ready sale upon arrival. We quote beeves on \$1 50@\$2 50 each, as in quality.

Corn Meal—Is in full stock, and merely a retail demand exists. Sells from the mills at \$1 45 ©\$1 50 @ bushel, as in quantity.

Cotton.—There is nothing new to note in this the comfort of his guests, and promises everything article. None of consequence coming in at pressure will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may ent, and only a few scattering lots on market.— We quote only small sales for the week at 24 cts. for ordinary, and 25 cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. for low mid-

ready sale at 20 to 25 cents # dozen.
FERTILIZERS —The stock in dealers' hands have bec. me somewhat reduced, but are fully sufficient ALL PARTIES.

for present limited demand. We quote from story
as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$90; Pacific do. \$7 of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70; Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Oercalizer \$70; Chesapeake Phosphate, \$60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime \$65 \$7 ton of 2,000 hs. FLOUR.—The market continues to be well supplied with both Northern and State brands, and there is no demand except for retail lots. The sales for the week have been confined to small

parcels from store at prices quoted in our table, according to quantity and quality. GRAIN.—In the Corn market we have to report rather a firmer feeling since our last, though prices are without material change. The supply in dealers' bands has become somewhat reduced, though it is fully adequate to meet the wants, and large arrivals are daily looked for. The arrivals for the week comprise about 10,000 bushels, of which we quote sales of 2,300 bushels at \$1 36 one in Boston, Mass., 103 subscribers in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, april 29

181-2td&w

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days.

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NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, april 29

181-2td&w

Of which we quote sales of 2,300 bushels at \$1 36 cligars manufactured from vessel at \$1 37, in lots. From store we quote to order. All orders small, and little or no demand. Retaining from store at \$1 36 bushel. Press.—None of any consequence coming in, and very few remaining in dealers' hands. A fair demand exists, and we quote by the quantity at \$1 75@\$1 80 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel.

BLANKS FOR SALE

AT THE JOUR

erate. We quote Carolina at 111@12 cents 3 HAY .- The market is very well supplied with orthern, and rules quiet. About 425 bales have been received for the week, and sold from wharf at 85@95 cents & 100 lbs., as in quality. No receipts of Eastern, and quotations in table are

merely nominal.

Lime—No late arrivals, and the stock on market has become rather light We quote from store in the small way at \$1 60 % cask. LUMBER—The market for this article rules quite

firm, and our city mills continue busy in filling orders. The following are the quotations: Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates - per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$00 00 @ 20 00 Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 20 00 oards...... 22 00 @ 24 00

" Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 20 00
Full cargoes wide Boards. 22 00 @ 24 00
" flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 22 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications. 24 00 @ 25 00
Deals, 3 by,9 22 00 @ 23 00
Prime River Flooring. 15 00 @ 18 06 Molas-Es-The market is at present very well supplied with Jubs, and only a light demand exists. The cargoes noted in our last as received have gone into store, and we quote small sales in hhds. at 48 to 50 cents & galion, as to quantity. FEA NUTS—Are in some enquiry, and only a few scattering lots coming to market, which sell at \$2 75@\$3 @ bashel for ordinary to extra quality. POTATOES—Irish are in pretty good supply, and new crop sell from carts at \$1 to \$1 25 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel.

new crop sell from carts at \$1 to \$1 25 %

ket continues to be poorly supplied. We quote fowls at 45@55 cents, and chickens at 25@85 cents PROVISIONS The market for N. C. cured BACON rs.....17 @ 18½ continues to rule firm, and in the absence of re-eipts worthy of note the stock has become pret-ty much worked off, the quantity remaining in retailers' hands being inadequate for present wants. An active enquiry exists, and parcels upon arrival find ready purchasers. We quote small transactions for the week at 17@17½ cents for shoulders, 18@19 cents for sides, 19@20 cents for hog round, and 21@22 cents \$\pi\$ to for hams - highest figures being paid for the week at 17. being paid for extra quality with Western cured the market is moderately suppied, and the de-mand is lighter We quote only small sales from store at 15½@16 cents for shoulders, and 17½@18 cents @ 1b for sides ——LARD—Northern is in moderate supply, and we quote only a small business doing from store at 16@20 cents \$2 lb., according to quality. The market is bare of North

Poultry-Is in moderate request, and the mar-

ing within quotations in table ALT-Is in moderate supply, and nothing of moment doing. Selling in the small way from store at \$2@\$2 15 \$ sack.
Shingles —Only a small demand for building purposes, and the market rules dull. We quote common at \$2 50 to \$3 50, and Contract at \$4 to

Carolina, and has been so for some time, and we

therefore omit quotations — Pak Nochange in prices of Northern, and the sales have been

confined to small lots from store at prices rang-

\$5 50 \$3 M.
TIMBER —The arrivals for a few weeks past have been unusually small, and the market rules firm, with an active demand for mill purposes. We refer to our table for revised quotations, at which small sales have been effected since last review.

Wood—Arrives slowly, and sells by the boat load at \$2 75@\$3 25 for pine and ash, \$3 25 for oak, and \$3 25@\$3 50 \$2 cord for lightwood load at \$2 75@\$3 25 for FREIGHTS.—The market to constwise ports rules quiet, with only about sufficient produce offering comply vessels as they arrive. We refer to our

table for rates b both st am and s il vessels. Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. 0 00 @ 0 70 00 @ 15 TO PHILADELPHIA.
Crude Turpentine per bbl.
Tar, 0 00 @ 70 0 00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine, ... 0 00 @ 1 00 0 00 @ 90
Rosin, 0 65 @ 70 00 @ 60
Cotton, ... per lb.
Cotton Goods. .. per bale.
Pea Nuts, ... 0 00 @ 12½ 00 @ 12
Lumber 8 0@ 9 00 8 00 @ 9 00
To Baltimore.
Crude Turpentine per bbl.
Crude Turpentine per bbl.
Tar, 00 0 @ 0 50 0 00 @ 0 50 Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON. 1.40 1.35 00 par 00 00 69 BANK NOTES. Lexington,.....16 Miners & Planters',32 Wilmington.....27 Wadesboro',....24 Yanceyville..... 5

washington, 9 Lex'gtn at Gra'am20

Thomasville.....50

In this city, on Monday morning, 15th instant, ELIZA BARRY, infant daughter of Heary H and

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO 50,000 AGENTS WANTED,

FOR SOMETHING

ENTIRELY NEW, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAN MAKE money by acting as our Agents.

No patent Nostrums, no Book Canvassing, no Gift Enterprises, no Patent Rights.

Entirely different in every respect from anything heretofore offered. If any person will write to

A. J. HOYT & Co.,

No. 329 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.,

And enclose a three cent stamp, by return mail, a catalogue will be sent, giving the particulars of an entirely new cusiness that any one can engage in, without coat.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE for butchering purposes, and a prime article meets with ready sale upon arrival. We quote beeves on December 1st. The medical properties of the the hoof at 7@9 cents \$\mathbb{H}\$ lb, net, and sheep at waters, both sulphur and chalybeate, unrivalled, accommodations unsurpassed, as d a healthier and more delightful place not to be found. The Proprietor bas gone to great expense to improve and be autify the springs, with an eye to

oner him with a visit. Take the Western salisbury, either Monday, Wednesday or Friday always find hacks to take you to the Springs, a Eggs-Are brought to market slowly, and find distance of six miles, over a beautiful, well shaded

> BATH HOUSE complete for pool, plunge, tub or shower bath; at d.sulphur baths, hot or cold. A good band of music will be at the springs the BOARD \$50 per month, \$18 per week or \$3 per day-children under ten years of age and servants

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor. 210-d&w2m

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington. HENRY BURKHEIMER, WHOLESALE



本書

32-d3m-w1y ALL KINDS OF AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

Reliable intelligence from Washington indicates that President Johnson will tender the office of Attorney General to Mr. EVARTS, and eventually nominate Mr. FROESBECK to be Secretary of the Treas-

Seventh District,

In addition to the delegates to the Naional Democratic Convention from this State, which we published a few days since, we learn that the Hon. Thos. L. Jungman has been appointed a delegate rom the Seventh Congressional District. The name of his colleague, or the alterates is not known.

Return Tickets--Important to Delegates to

Wherever delegates to the National Democratic Convention intend taking the ailroads a previous arrangement had best e made, so as return tickets will be ranted at the starting point. This may erhaps save trouble and expense. It is enerally customary on all roads to give eturn tickets for one fare to such Convenions, but some roads object to passing elegates returning on the certificate of the ecretary of Conventions that the party as attended the Convention, because it arnishes no evidence that the party passed ver that particular road going to the Conention, and in some instances delegates o other Conventions have experienced berefore be best for delegates to have neir credentials with them, and procure grough return tickets at the point of startng, and in case a through ticket cannot be urchased, then, whenever you purchase a icket, get a return ticket, as it is necessary return the same way you go, in order to ecure the advantage of going and return-

ng for one fare. Newspapers will please notice this for the enefit of the delegates, and railroad of. cials would do well to adopt it as a genral rule, instead of different roads having different line of policy and subjecting elegates to delay, trouble and expense.

The Presidency_Prospect of Parties,

Politicians are figuring the chances of laiming a victory. The "white hat hilosopher," who presides over the New ork Tribune, who is an accurate and shrewd he columns of his paper, the result of his ble of any wickedness. resent a hopeful show for the Democracy. ays the Tribune :

We hold it morally certain that the States here

y decided majorities: ouisiana. fassachusetts... innesota .. North Carolina outh Carolina. .139 Votes. Total 20 States.

Add to these either Pennsylvania or Ohio, or

y claim, with any degree of certainty, feeble and unassuming manner. nough to constitute a majority.

nominees of the New York Convention.

Constitution, and the enforcement of the spirit. disqualifying clauses of the Howard Amend-

tion scheme was working confessedly "out- pose of holding Fairs. side of the Constitution," we paid but little heed to what seemed to be a fatal hitch in the practical workings of their laws, knowing full well that an enabling clause would former liberal offer. So that one great ex-

such will be the case. The bill, as it has passed the Senate, in cur, provides that the officers shall not be disabling clause of the Fourteenth Article shall be in full force, although it is not a part of the Constitution. Of course, immediately after the passage of the "Omnibus Bill," the disabilities will be removed from all the Radicals elected to office, while the Conservatives, falling under the ban of this Amendment, will remain disfranchised. This is in keeping with all their legislation, and is but a part of the burden which is breaking down the party.

Bishop Atkinson.

Our attention has been directed to a scurrilous and vindictive attack upon Bishop ATKINSON in the New Bern Republican. This disreputable sheet bases the article upon certain statements purporting to have been made by Bishop ATKINSON in the Chamber of Commerce. Our citizens a recent address in Hartford, Connecticut. extracts from which, as they appeared in give purpose and direction to movements the press of that city, we have published. The editor abuses this distinguished and generally will heartily endorse their action, venerable divine because of presumed illfeeling towards the negroes.

Bishop ATKINSON has devoted much time and attention to the moral and social welcouble in consequence of it. It would fare of the colored people, and his present visit North is entirely for this purpose. He has devoted more time and met with more success in his labors for the advancement of the negroes probably than any person in this State. Some of his friends and admirers have thought he had done too much in this way, yet he is met by a most cowardly and false attack by one professing of early action upon the part of our citicall peace. These powers you have had peculiar love for the negro.

The editor of the Republican has just been elected Secretary of State upon the Radical ticket, and his cowardice, falsehoods and impudence is in strict keeping with the character of the miserable adventurers into whose hands North Carolina has been placed, through the ignorance and prejudice of the negroes. Who this man is we know not. If a publication in uccess for their political favorites, each a Northern sheet is to be believed, and which we have never seen denied, he is of the country from the revolutionary body infamous private character. His cowardly in power. All opinions and views are eviand indecent attack upon Bishop ATKIN-

Those colored people who are enjoying ing in different States is a happy omen for hereafter be required to inspect the following aronsolation, but which we think really the benefits of the Bishop's labors, and the result. The Democrats of the Union ticles and none other, viz: whose children are daily receiving careful training and education by means of his differences and avow distinctions, but to Christian efforts, can judge of the character present to the party and the people such We hold it morally certain that the States here ubjoined will choose Grant and Colfax Electors of the man whom they have been made to candidates, on the broad platform of the the following many elevate to high and important trusts, Constitution, as will be certain of an electhrough the oaths and obligations of the tion. There was much enthusiasm mani-Leagues; the cowardly and malignant fested in all of these States for the noble and weighed, and shall be repacked and restored

Agricultural Fair Grounds.

In furtherance of their determination to and as only New York, Pennsylvania or cessary to give an impetus to this move- he be chosen as the candidate. Ohio has that number of electoral votes, it ment. It is definitely established, by men will require one of these States, or Indiana, who will make good their resolution, that Democratic Conventions are matters of in- the quality of Flour in conformity with such with its thirteen votes and one or two oth- there will be grounds selected and fairs terest in this connection, and may illustrate er States to make the remaining eight. - held, but unless aided by those immedi- how impossible it is to calculate before- weigh each barrel and brand or mark the weight Giving Grant and Colfax the States set ately interested, the movement must be hand upon the result. The two-thirds rule each barrel, and shall receive for each barrel so lown in the Tribune's table, they can hard- confined to the country and be begun in a which has prevailed in all national Demo- weighed, juspected and marked the sum of 5 cents

Although it is claimed with moral cer- ests, growing commercial importance and SAUNDERS, of this State. General JACKSON ainty that these twenty States will cast flattering prospects for the future, cannot was then nominated. In 1836 Mr. VAN their votes for the Radical candidate, we afford to neglect to take advantage of this Buren was unanimously nominated. In hold that the chances are better for the golden opportunity of becoming, at a 1840 he was again nominated and defeated aware of the fact that we have a colony of hold that the chances are better for the golden opportunity of becoming, at a leady located and at work in Democrats to carry Arkansas, Georgia, trifling expense, the headquarters of the by General Harrison. In 1844 both Mr. Richland District. The colony is as yet a New Hampshire, North Carolina and West industrial enterprise of a very large dis- VAN BUREN and General Cass received a very small one, it is true, but it is a nu-Virginia, casting thirty-two electoral votes, trict of country. Previous to the war Pe- majority of the votes, the former on the cleus to which additions, to any desired than for the Radicals to carry any State tersburg, with a little outlay of money, but first, and the latter on the fourth, ballot .- extent, can be added. It is called Germannot enumerated in the table. And beyond with that commendable exhibition of pub- Mr. Polk was finally nominated on the these so great has been the reaction that lie spirit, which has ever characterized that 10th ballot. Mr. Cass went into the Content in the Co Democratic success is not hopeless in the city, established a Virginia and North vention of 1848 with sufficient strength to road. It consists of four families of Ger-States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minneso- Carolina Union Fair, almost under the secure a two-thirds vote after a few ballot- mans, and, at present, numbers nineteen ta and Wisconsin, while Maine may return | shadow of the imposing State Fair at Rich- | ings. At the Convention in 1852 none of | persons. It is under the direction and ausmond, with the most flattering success. Ings. At the Convention in 1852 none of pices of Mr. H. Leiding, of the firm of Kerrison & Leiding, of Charleston. The Without publishing the many calcula- Danville, unawed by the losses of the war Mr. Pierce received the nomination on tions we find in our Democratic exchanges, and the stringency of the times, has already the forty-ninth ballot. we are satisfied that the Tribune's figures made a beginning, and their Fair last Fall We think it is very improbable that eithpresent a very hopeful prospect for the was a most decided success, embracing in er of the three prominent candidates, Mr. its scope the neighboring counties of Vir- Pendleton, Judge Chase and General Han- They prefer to work uplands rather than ginia and North Carolina. In Granville COCK, will receive a two-thirds majority, take the risk of bottoms. They have hired county the Agricultural Society made a and that a fourth name will be necessary a few negroes; and these make the effec-It will be seen by a telegraph dispatch, propitious beginning last year, their Fair to harmonize the conflicting opinions and twelve laborers. that the "Omnibus Bill," admitting the at Henderson being fully up to the ante- preferences. Yet, with the assurance of During November they sowed thirty (30) States of North and South Carolina, Geor- bellum exhibitions. We are glad to see acquiescence on the part of all, we look for acres of wheat and twenty (20) acres of rye. gia, Louisiana and Florida, to which Ala- that our farmers are determined not to be the utmost harmony to be followed by a Since then they have added eight (8) bama was also added in the Senate not- behind their neighbors in any enterprise glorious and happy victory. withstanding her rejection of the Consti- conducive to their welfare. Their energy tution, has passed the Senate with amend- and zeal in this matter gives hopeful augury ments. It goes back to the House for con- of certain success and prosperity. It re- show how thorough and complete has been recorded are two (2) acres of garden lots, with the currence. The amendments are the nulli- mains to be seen whether our city will meet the Democratic triumph in that State. They work six horses. The aggregate lands fication of the Relief laws in the Georgia this enterprise of our farmers in the proper Twenty-three counties constitute the Com- in cultivation is two hundred and thirteen

A similar movement to this was checked Radical members to the Legislature in each hand. ment and the relief from the requirements in 1861, by the breaking out of hostilities 1866, and ten cast their votes for the nomof the test-oath, in inaugurating the State between the North and South. At that inces of the Democratic party. Governments. Beyond these exceptions, time a committee consisting of Mr. Henry At the recent election twenty counties the act is similar in every respect to that Nutt, Dr. T. B. CARR, Mr. N. N. NIXON, chose Democratic members of the Legislaadmitting Arkansas, the full text of which and probably one or two others, were apture and three Radicals. This is a change in South Carolina. If farmers and land pointed to select suitable grounds for an that foreshadows the total disruption of owners will act with prompt and self-pro-Some of our exchanges were considerably Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. These the Radical party in that locality. The peoexercised over the fact that it would be gentlemen gave much time and considera- ple are tired of taxes and unwise legislation, impossible to reorganize our State govern- tion to the question, and after thorough disturbing of the country and injuring points as important for those desiring to ment under the exactions of the Recon- examination agreed upon a location about business, trade and commerce. They want give substantial encouragement to these struction Acts and the orders of General a mile beyond the corporate limits of the peace—not the theoretical peace which movements: Canby, requiring the newly elected officers, city, near the Poor House, between the during the continuance of the Provisional Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the from a restored Union and yindicated Conduring the continuance of the Provisional Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the from a restored Union and vindicated Conor Military Government, which of course County Road, as embracing many desira- stitution, and so far as their strength goes, grate from Europe.

These lands are still unoccupied and pre we have no doubt the county will renew its be adopted to meet this emergency. And pense will be saved, and it will only be necessary to fit up the grounds. Will this be which the House will most certainly con- dollars at most, a sum far less than will be expended in our city during the first successrequired to take the iron-clad oath, but the ful Fair which will be held after it is properly fitted up. Can any one estimate the immediate benefit to result from the establisment of proper Fair Grounds near this city? How long will it be before neighboring counties in North and South Carolina will join with our New Hancver county farmers, and the Society embraces in its sphere the richest agricultural portions of the State? What branch of industry will not reap an immediate benefit from the impetus this will give to our agriculturalists and mechanics; from the vast congregation in our midst of the leading farmers and mechanics and other visitors?

Will steps be taken in this matter? What do our city authorities, in whose hands the matter now rests, propose to do? We take this occasion to again urge this matter upon look to this body of our business men to for the benefit of the city. Our people and we feel assured that if they will bring this question before them and act promptly aping their leader. and decisively, the establishment of suita-

body we commend the subject.

The Democratic National Convention_ Happy Omen of Victory.

The action of the Democrats of New Hampshire, Connecticut and New Jersey, in relation to the National Convention, illustrates the concord which prevails throughout the party on the subject of a Presidential nomination. Local and personal preferences are to be carefully subordinated to the single purpose of rescuing dently to operate in combination for the alculator in such matters, presents through son gives proof of a depraved heart, capa- earliest possible return to safe constitutional government. Such unanimity of feelare not going into Convention to discover an unfaithful and unpatriotic party.

inaugurate a series of Agricultural and Me- gentlemen who will be urged for the nomchanical Fairs and establish permanent Fair | ination will carry their personal enthusi-Grounds, the New Hanover Agricultural asm beyond the decision of the Conven-Society have addressed an official letter to tion; all will acquiesce readily and cheerfully to be furnished the party for whom the work is the Mayor and Board of Aldermen upon in the result. Mr. Pendleron, who will the subject, and the question is now in the doubtless go into the Convention with more aged condition, and shall receive for such service hands of the citizens of Wilmington. Shall strength than any other man, has declared ndiana with Nebraska or Nevada, and the Re- we meet it in the proper spirit and secure his intention of having his name withdrawn for this locality these Fair Grounds and whenever it stands in the way of harmo-bale and the name of the Inspector shall be branded, marked or stamped plainly en each bale, and the many and immediate advantages to be nious action and an acceptable nomination, It will be perceived that this calculation | derived therefrom? Our farmers have dis- and has openly stated his cheerful willingplayed the energy and determination no. ness to support Chief Justice Chase, should

> The history of nominations in National cratic Conventions since 1832, was adopted per bbl., to be paid by the party for whom the work is done. Wilmington, with all her varied inter- that year on motion of the late Hon. R. M.

monwealth. Of these thirteen returned (213) acres—nearly eighteen (18) acres to

Constitutional Amendment could not be county, and the Magistrates gave the Soci- the wonderful difference between the result ety an unlimited lease (retaining the own- in Oregon in 1866 and 1868. Business men As Congress in this whole Reconstructership) so long as it was used for the pur have become fully aroused, and their votes are telling upon the result in all directions. Impeachment, the nomination of General ducted his wages and his support). sent as many advantages as formerly, and GRANT, and the action of Butler and his smelling committee," have contributed their share to that stream of public disfavor which is ovewhelming the Radical party from Maine to Oregon. The late result done? It will require but a few thousand in the latter State is but the forerunner of what will take place in all parts of the Union at the coming Presidential struggle.

The Cooper institute has been secured for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of July 4th, and among the distinguished Generals to be present, says the Philadelphia Age, are Major General Wm. B. Franklin, Major General F. P. Blair, Jr., Major General Gordon Granger, Major General Tom Ewing, Major General Hancock, and others of equal eminence. General Franklin is expected to preside. General Ewing will head from Ohio alone five hundred genuine veterans, and hundreds of real soldiers from all parts of the land are coming to rally again for personal rights and the Union of the States. The demonstration will be without precedent, and the contrast it will exhibit to the sutler's side-show at Chicago will do much to relieve our military and naval services from the odium which that crowd of placehunters and bummers were calculated to cast upon them.

"Let us have peace," say Grant's fuglemen,

Who hinders you? (asks the World.) ble Fair Grounds will be assured. Certain- You have Congress by more than twoly it is of sufficient importance to com- thirds in either branch. The President is mand the early and earnest consideration not in your way, for you can and do overof the Chamber of Commerce, and to that ride all his vetoes. The Supreme Court is not in your way, for you can and do We will be glad to hear from any of the abridge its jurisdiction. The army is not having had the subject under consideration. military dictator in the Southern desert have you been on every hand. If you wanted peace why didn't you give us men

> IMPORTANT TO INSPECTORS-MODIFICATION OF THE INSPECTION REGULATIONS.—The following order was issued upon the adoption ber of Commerce to the County Court, by the honorable Court at its session during some very important modifications and changes have thus been made in the inspection regulations, which Inspectors will ment, in the face of its reckless waste of the pubde well to note carefully :

The Inspectors of Provisions and Forage shall

Bales of Rice Straw.

and shall weigh and inspect the said articles in Pork in lots of 5 barrels or more shall be sub-

nature of the carpet-baggers under whom cause now so near a triumph, which is a lot shall be determined by an average of the barthey have placed the gentlemen of the State.

promise of victory even before the forces duty of the Inspector to brand, mark or stamp the are marshalled in the field to wrest it from said average weight on each barrel, also his name receive from the party for whom the work is per-The friends of none of the distinguished formed, the sum of 25 cents per barrel, for each barrel so opened and repacked, and 15 cents per barrel for the remainder of the lot.

Hay shall be weighed, and on each bale shall be nd also the name of the Inspector, a certificate

> Bales of Rice Straw shall be subject to the same ule and fees as Hay. Corron shall be weighed and the weight of each forth separately the weight of each bale and shall

10 cents per bale. FLOUR shall be classified as Cross, Fine, Superfine, Extra Super, Family, Super Family, Extra Super Family, and the Inspector shall determine the grades on each barrel, and in addition shall also; and shall a'so mark or brand his name on

From the Yorkville Enquirer.

All of our readers, perhaps, are not town, and is situated on the Wateree river. Germans commenced operations the first of November last by building five dwellings -cottages-with suitable outhouses, digging two wells, and clearing, for cultivation, over two hundred acres of land .tive force-actually at work in the fields-

acres of Irish potatoes; three (3) of sweet potatoes; thirty (30) of oats; seventy (70) of corn; thirty-five (35) of cow yeas; and More complete returns from Oregon fifteen (15) of cotton. Besides this, there

> It is the purpose of Mr. Leiding to in-Germany, and he is hopeful of the most complete success.

We see no reason why there are not a up rapidly all over the State.

others, their friends or relatives, to immi-

4. Furnish him with bacon, corn, and provender for six or eight months. 5. Pay him eight or ten dollars a month as a part of his earnings; and then interest

him in the net proceeds (after having de-6. Give him a written agreement, that after one year, and within five years, you will sell him the house and land at a stipu-

lated price. Mr. Leiding is, himself, a German by

birth, though a Confederate by adoption and service; and he speaks on the subject with a more than usual knowledge of what the German immigrants need and desire to make them comfortable and con-

There are several agencies that are ready and anxious to furnish laborers or families at reasonable terms. We be ieve about \$20 a hand (\$7 for commission and \$13 for transportation from New York to Columbia) is about the sum necessary to advance in order to secure such

Fwo lots of laborers have been already received at Newberry, under the auspices of a Society there, the like of which there should be in every other District in South

Our friends may perceive that we are in gration into our State. We consider it the only chance for her to recover from her present prostration. But, foremost of all. we believe it is the anickest way to work out the manifest destiny that God has in store for the demented Africans in our

CONNECTICUT.

Platform of the Democratic Convention.

Connecticut met at New Haven on the 9th, and appointed delegates to the National Convention. They were uninstructed.

The following resolutions were adopted Resolved, That the present crisis in our national affairs demands from every lover of constitutional liberty increasing effort for the overthrow of the party that has trampled under foot the principles, Government, and has consolidated as far as it can and sweet voice; "and, in spite of refusal, committee to whom we have referred as in your way, for you have created Grant a great and despotic empire under the sway of an

irresponsible caucus.

Resolved, That while we adhere to the belief Their opinions will be important in view which you have made in ten States and that our Union was designed to be perpetual, and therefore incapable of dissolution by the determifor three years, thus utterly unimpeded maintain with renewed zeal the doctrine of the the powers not delegated to the General Govern-

Resolved, That we regard the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the military despotism and the Freedmen's Bureau, as wanton violations of the rights, dignity and equality of the States," and f unrebuked by the people will result in the entire destruction of personal liberty in the North as well as the south, and leave the country in a worse condition than if the heresy of secession had pre-

Resolved, That the party which has repudiated the Constitution and the solemn oaths of its members to maintain it, which has repudiated its the present week. It will be seen that pledge to the world to restore the States to the ter, cannot be trusted in any of its present or future promises, and least of all in its pledge to maintain the financial obligations of the Govern-

ic treasure.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party demandupon the broad platform of universal retreachment of the public expenditures as the only ng the people from general bank- his tailor. ruptcy and the Government from compulsory re-pudiation, will not be diverted from the great issue of the hour which is the life of the nation. by any subordinate matters of legislation that must be affected by the ever-changing circum-stances of the times, and finally be determined by the prudence and skill of the wise and patriotic

Resolved, That the declaration of our opponents that it is the design or desire of the Demogratic party to restore the bygone institution of slavery, s the wicked invention of those who have thus to passion and prejudice, especially to such as cannot comprehend that slaves one freed are worthless as slaves again; and equally prepos-terous is the declaration that a people oppressed like our own with an overwhelming debt, are desirous of adding to their crushing burden by assuming any obligations not properly our own. desperation on the part of our opponents was the late impeacement of President Johnson for his honest efforts to comply with the terms of his oath to "defend" the Constitution, and the failure to convict, through the conscientious scruples of seven Republican Sevators, gives us reason to hope that the more intelligent portion of the Re-publican party will not follow their Jacobin leaders through all their schemes of outrage and revo-

Intion.

Resolved, That as much as we deplore the existence of the Congressional caucus which de-prives the members of Congress of the exercise of so shocking to propriety and decency, and to our oath, as the party caucuses that have been held by Senators with the design of influencing the ac-

ion of a judicial tribunal. Resolved, That the brave soldiers and sailors who freely perilled their lives in the late war for the maintenance of the Constitution, are called upon by every consideration of personal honor, as well as public policy, to repudiate the party which has refused the restoration of the Union upon the principles pledged to these gallant men and their dead comrades, and which has perverted all the fruits of their toils and sacrifices to ignoble party ends.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always proved itself by its deeds rather than its words the friend of the naturalized citizens, and as hereto-fore, so in the future, we will stand by their rights flag, one Constitution, one destiny. Resolved, That we hail with sincere satisfaction

the accession of Oregon to the number of States determined to preserve the Republic. Her verdict, with others yet to be rendered, will assuredly accomplish that object is overwhelming strength in the coming Presidential election. Resolved, In view of the immense importance of the approaching Presidential election, we anticinate a harmonious National Convention, and patrictic platform of principles and judicious se lection of candidates; and, while we should be proud of the national recognition of the services, character and ability of one of our own distinguished citizens, we nevertheless insist that the delegates from every State ought to yield all personal and local considerations, and select such candidates as will command the entire confidence of the majority of the people and save our country from the tyranny and misrule which have so long afflicted it in every section.

the charge that he attempted to appropriate again passed without food, and the poor a thousand-dollar bill of Woolley's money. girl was forced into the resolution of beg-The following is the statement, as received ging. She covered her head with her from the witness himself . Butler: What became of the money

Woolley left in your hands? Witness: I have it in my pocket. Butler: Produce it and the papers contained in the envelope.

Witness: Here is the money, but the paper you can't have. Butler received the package of money, and directed the witness to leave the room,

which he declined to do, saying he was responsible for the money, and was not willing to leave it in Butler's hands. Butcrease this colony by immigration from ler threatened to arrest him, but witness denied his right to do so. At last Butler proceeded to the money, and said: I find here \$16,100.

Witness: I'll swear I handed you \$17, Butler: Then you had better count it vourself.

Witness: If you will raise that newspaper I think you'll find a thousand-dollar bill under it.

Manager Logan now for the first time interfered, and remarked: Butler: Oh, yes; I did not see it.

must last until the Legislature had adopted the Howard Amendment, to take the test-oath, which in this State was impossible, for a quorum of the Legislature could not for a quorum of the Legislature could not at the Legislature could not for a quorum of the Legislature could not the John the Legislature could not the John the Legislature had adopted the Legislature had adopted the Formation of the grounds, its accessing the part of the mitter of the without the Legislature had adopted the formation of the grounds, its accessing the part of the mitter of the with the John the Legislature had adopted the formation of the grounds, as emorating the model into the norm the norm of the unthout the properties. They must get the norm of the with the John the Legislature had adopted the formation of the grounds, as the norm of the model to the model control ton the authority of the with the John the Legislature had adopted

A KIND HEART.

A TRUE FRENCH STORY

Knowing that the general class of readers are more interested in tales founded upon facts than fiction, we give the following sketch, which, although rivaling many of those romantic pictures drawn by fiction writers, is vouched for by an old English journal as being founded upon a real life is a piece of a hundred sous. It is all I occurrence, and merely polished by the oen of the writer. A newly-married couple had just come from the altar, and were about starting on a bridal tour as the fol-

owing conversation took place: The newly-married husband took one of his bride's hands in his own. "Allow me, said he, "thus to hold your hand, for I lread lest you should quit me. I tremble lest this should be an illusion. It seems to me that I am the hero of one of those fairy on that night. It was my life-my honor, toles which amused me in my boyhood, and which, in the hour of happiness, some malignant fairy steps ever in to throw the rictim into grief and despair !"

"Reassure yourself, my dear Frederic," said the lady. "I was yesterday the widow of Sir James Melton, and to-day I am Madame de la Tour, your wife. Banish from your mind the idea of the fairy. This is not fiction, but a history."

Frederick De la Tour had, indeed, some reason to suppose that his fortunes were the work of a fairy's wand; for, in the course of one or two short months, by a he had been raised to happiness and wealth beyond his desires. A friendless orphan, twenty-five years old, he had been the holder of a clerkship which brought him a scanty livelihood, when, one day, as he passed along the Rue St. Honore, a rich equipage stopped suddenly before him, and a young and elegant woman called from it to him. "Monsieur, Monsieur," At the same time, on a given signal, the

footman leaped down, opened the carriage door, and invited Frederic to enter. He did so, though with some hesitation and surprise, and the carriage started off at full

"I have received your note, sir," said the lady to M. de la Tour, in a very soft I hope yet to see you to-morrow evening at my party.'

"To see me, Madame!" cried Frederic. "Yes, sir, you - Ah! a thousand pardons," continued she, with an air of confusion. "I see my mistake. Forgive me, sir! you are so like a particular friend! What can you think of me? Yet the resemblance is so striking that it would have deceived any one.

Of course Frederic replied politely to the apologies.

Just as they were terminated the carriage stopped at the door of a spleudid mansion, and the young man could do no more than offer his arm to Lady Melton, as the fair stranger announced herself to be. Though English in name, the fair lady, nevertheless, was evidently of French Union without the loss of their original charac- origin. Her extreme beauty charmed M. de la Tour, and he congratulated himself upon the happy accident which had gained him such an acquaintance. Lady Melton loaded him with civilities, and he was not ill-looking certainly; but he had not ing of the Federal Government a strict fulfillment the vanity to think his appearance was robe prevented him from doing credit to

He accepted an invitation to the party spoken of. Invitations to other parties followed; and, to be brief, the young man really like a fairy tale. I, a poor orphan, soon found himself an established visitant penniless, became the wife of one of the at the house of Lady Melton. She, a rich richest baronets of England. Dressed in and beautiful widow, was encircled by ad. silks, and sparkling with jewels, I could giving way to the poor clerk, who seemed streets where, a few months before, I had nally, almost by her own asking, they were | cant !" betrothed. Frederic used to look sometimes at the glass which hung in his hum. Tour, at this part of the story; "he could ble lodging, and wonder to what circum- prove his love by enriching you." stance he owed his happy fortune. He used to conclude his meditations by the reflecfulfilling some unavoidable award of dested for her sensibility and virtue—could he necessary.

hesitate? When the marriage contract was signed his astonishment was redoubled, for he ceived myself bound to do my best for the found himself, through the lady's love, the virtual possessor of large property both in his part, thought it incumbent on him to England and France. The presence of provide for my future welfare. He died, friends had certified and sanctioned the leaving me a large part of his substance—as union, yet, as has been stated, Frederick much, indeed, as I could prevail upon myfelt some strange fears, in spite of himself, self to accept. I was now a widow, and lest all should prove an illusion, and he from the hour to which I became so, I grasped his bride's hand as if to prevent vowed never again to give my hand to her being spirited away from his view.

smilingly, "sit down beside me and let me brance had ever been preserved in the resay something to you." quit her hand. She began, "Once on a

time "-Frederick started and half-serious-

ly exclaimed, "Heavens! it is a fairy tale!" daughter of parents well-born, and at one you!" time rich, but who had declined sadly in father struggled hard against poverty, and from it. at last died in an hospital. The mother soon followed; and the young girl was left I saw you in the street! The excuse which alone, the occupant of a garret of which the rent was not paid. If there were any rose to my mind. But what tremors I felt fairy connected with the story this was the even afterward, lest you should have been moment for her appearance; but none already married! In that case you would came. The young girl remained alone, never have heard aught of this fairy tale, without friend or protectors, harrassed by in vain for some species of employment. - to England, and there passed my days in She found none; still it was necessary for regret, perhaps, but still in peace. But, her to have food. One day passed on happily it was to be otherwise. You were Butler as a Thief. which she tasted nothing. The night that single. Manager Butler is fearfully indignant at followed was sleepless. Next day was Fred received, and, stooping so to simulate age, she went out into the street. When held out her hand to a young woman who lence. passed—one more happy than herself—and asked, 'A sou—a single sou—to get bread!' see that if I am a fairy it is you who has passed—one more happy than herself—and The petition was unheeded. An old man given me the wand-the talisman-that has passed. The mendicant thought that experience of the distresses of life might have softened one like him, but she was in error. Experience had only hardened,

not softened, his heart. "The night was cold and rainy, and the hour had come when the night police appeared to keep the streets clear of all mendicants and suspicious characters. At that period the shrinking girl took courage once Lee and 3,000 over, 117,000 to 19,000. more to hold out her hand to a passer by. It was a young man. He stopped at the had and 12,000 more than half as many silent appeal, and diving into his pockets again, 117,000 to 70,000. Manager Logan now for the first time interfered, and remarked:

Yes, General, I see a corner of the note
threw to her, being apparently afraid to
touch a thing so miserable. Just as he did

The force of the note of the note
touch a thing so miserable. Just as he did

The force of the note of

this, one of the police said to the girl:

reprovingly: 'This woman is not a beggar. No; she is-she is one whom I know. But, sir,' said the officer - 'I tell you that she is an acquaintance of mine,' epeated the young stranger. Then turnng to the girl, whom he took for an old and feeble woman, he continued:

" Come along, my good dame, and permit me to see you safely to the end of the street.' Giving his arm to the unfortunate

have-take it, poor woman.' "The crown of a hundred sous passed from your hand to mine," continued the lady, "and as you walked along, supporting my steps, I then, through my veil, distinctly saw your face and figure' "My figure !" said Frederic, in amazement.

"Yes, my friend, your figure," returned his wife, "it was to me that you gave alms perhaps-that you then saved !" "You a mendicant—you, so young, so

beautiful, and now so rich," cried Fred. "Yes, my dearest husband," replied the

lady, "I have in my life received almsonce only-and from you; and those alms have decided my fate for life. "On the day following that miserable

night an old woman, in whom I had inspired some sentiments of pity, enabled me to enter as seamstress in a respectable house. Cheerfulness returned to me with labor. I had the good fortune to become seemingly inexplicable stroke of fortune, a favorite with the mistress whom I served, and, indeed, I did my best, by unwearied diligence and care, to merit her favor .-She was often visited by people in high life. One day Sir James Melton, an Englishman of great property, came to the establishment along with a party of ladies, He returned again. He spoke with my mistress, and learnt that I was of good family; in short, learnt my whole history. The result was, that he sat down by my side one day and asked me plainly if I would marry him.

> "Marry you!" cried I, in surprise. "Sir James Melton was a man of sixty, tall, pale and feeble looking. In answer to my exclamation of astonishment, he said: 'Yes, I ask if you will be my wife? I am rich, but have no comfort-no happiness. My relatives seem to yearn to see me in my grave. I have ailments which require a degree of kindly care that is not to be bought from servants. I have heard your story, and believe you to be one who will support prosperity as well as you have adversity. I make my proposal sincerely

and hope that you will agree to it.' "At that time, Frederic," continued the lady, "I loved you; I had seen you but ence, but that once was too memorable for me ever to forget it, and something always insinuated to me that we were destined to pass through life together. At the bottom of my soul, I believed this. Yet every one around me pressed me to accept of the offer made me, and the thought struck me that I might one day make you wealthy. At length my main objection to to Sir James Melton's proposal lay in a disinclination to make myself the instrument of vengeance in Sir Jame's hands against relatives whom he might dislike without good grounds. The objection, when stated, only increased his anxiety for my consent, and finally under the impression that it magnificent; and his plain and scanty ward- would be, after all, carrying romance the length of folly to reject the advantageous Sir Jame's proposal.

"This part of the story, Frederic, is mirers. One by one they disappeared, now pass in my carriage through the very to engross the lady's whole thoughts. Fi-stood in the rain and darkness—a mendi-

> "Happy Sir James!" cried M. de la "He was happy," resumed the lady.-

"Our marriage, so strangely assorted, tion that assuredly the lovely widow was proved much more conducive, it is probable, to his own comfort than if he had tiny. As for his own feelings the lady was wedded one with whom all the parade of lovely, young, rich, accomplished, and no- settlement, of pin money, would have been

"Never, I believe, did he for an instant repent of our union. I, on my part, consolace of his declining years; and he, on man, except to him who had succored me "My dear Frederick," said the lady in my hour of distress, and whose rememcess of my heart. But how to discover The young husband obeyed, but did not that man? Ah, unconscious ingrate! to make no endeavor to come in the way of one who sought to love and enrich you! I knew not your name. In vain I looked for Listen to me, foolish boy," resumed the you at balls, assemblies, and theatres. You lady. "There was once a young girl, the went not there. Ah, how I longed to meet

As the lady spoke she took from her neck circumstances. Until her fifteenth year a riband, to which was attached a piece of the family lived in Lyons, depending en- a hundred sous. "It is the same-the tirely for subsistence upon the labor of her very same which you gave me," said she, father. Some better hopes sprung up and presenting it to Frederic; "by pledging it induced them to come to Paris; but it is I got a little bread from a neighbor, and I difficult to stop in the descent down the earned enough afterward in time to permit path of misfortune. For three years the me to recover it. I vowed never to part

"Ah, how happy I was, Frederic, when though I would have taken some means to debts which she could not pay, and seeking serve and enrich you. I would have gone

Frederic de la Tour was now awakened, as it were, to the full certainty of his happiness. What he could not but before look upon as a sort of freak of fancy in a young mother's veil, the only heritage she had and wealthy woman, was now proved to be the result of deep and kindly feeling, most honorable to her who entertained it. The there, she held out her hand. Alas! the heart of the young husband overflowed hand was white, and youthful, and deli- with gratitude and affection to the lovely cate. She felt the necessity of covering it and noble-hearted being who had given up in the folds of the veil, as if it had been herself to him. He was too happy for some eprosied. Thus concealed, the poor girl time to speak. His wife first broke si-

effected all !"

From the New York World. How Generalship Saves Soldiers Lives. In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, Grant had three soldiers to

Lee's one and 12,000 over, 222,000 to 70,-Grant used up six times as many men as Grant used up as many men as all Lee

This wasteful butchery being finished "Ah, I have caught you, have I?-you Grant was still far from conquering his